INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1069.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XVIII NO. 258 — BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 15, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

"CONGRESS SHALL ULTIMATELY RULE THIS COUNTRY"

"Ours Is A Civilized Fight For India's Freedom"
— *Vallabhbhai*

BARDOLI SIRDAR'S FIRST PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT AFTER RELEASE

Gujaratis Are Making India's History

SOORJI VALLABHBHADAS KHADI BHANDAR OPENED IN BOMBAY

For the first tme after his release from Yerowda Jail Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel the Congress President, delivered a public speech in Bombay on Friday morning while opening the Soorji Vallabhdas Khadi Bazar at Mandvi.

A number of loud speakers installed at prominent corners surrounding the Gaya Building where the Sardar was speaking enabled the crowds to hear his speech distinctly.

The Sirdar paid a glowing tribute to the peasants of Gujarat and declared that he was confident that they would carry on the struggle relentlessly. As to himself whether he was in jail or out of jail he would continue to convey to them the message of his heart. The Government, he said, could clap him in jail and seal his mouth but they could not stop him from conveying his message to his countrymen.

MERCHANTS MUST STICK TO BOYCOTT.

He made an impassioned appeal to the merchants to stick to the bycott but not to waste their time idly thinking that they would be able to sell foreign cloth at a later stage. The trade in foreign cloth he said, must stop once for all and the Indian merchants must begin to deal in Swadeshi goods only. As to their stocks if he had his own way he would have removed them to New Delhi and burnt them there. For the present, he asked them to make an inventory of their stocks and seal them and he promised to pay them every pie when the Swaraj Government was shortly established in the country.

FOLLOW IN FOOTSTEPS OF BARDOLI FARMERS.

Sjt. Kanji Master welcomed Sirdar Vallabhbhai to Mandvi and exhorted the citizens of Mandvi to follow in the footsteps of the Bardoli peasants and to win Swaraj for their country.

Sjt Soorji Vallabhdas said that while Bombay had a population of 15 lakhs it was not consuming annually khaddar worth 15 lakhs. That state of affairs he said was deplorable. In the beginning of the movement there was not enough stock of khaddar but now large quantities of khaddar were lying unsold because there had been a great increase in the output. In previous years they produced khaddar worth Rs. 50 lakhs but this year the output was worth one crore and it was expected that next year it would be doubled. These figures he said obviously seemed insignificant but if they produced khaddar worth two crores it would affect the import of foreign cloth at least to the extent of ten to fifteen crores. He exhorted the audience to give a helping hand to this industry and to feed millions of starving peasants in Indian villages.

ENCOURAGE KHADDAR.

Sjt. V. V. Jerajani, the Manager of the All-India Spinners' Association's Khaddar Bhandar, referred to the plight of Indian peasant due to the heavy fall in the prices of cottan and said that the peasant was actually losing six piee on every pound of cotton that he produced. To stop that loss the only remedy was to ask the peasant to spin the same cotton and thereby make good the loss by adding something to his income. The peasant had listened to that appeal. He had now taken to spinning and there is an enomous rise in the production of khaddar. But the question was how to consume it. The city dwellers must come to the rescue of the poor villager and by purchasing the coarse cloth prepared by their starving and half naked countrymen help them to better their lot.

SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI OVATED.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai was given a thundering ovation when he rose to address the gathering. At the outset he recalled the scenes in August 1, the Tilak Day and the following morning when he was arrested and said that during the three months that he passed in Yeravda Jail many things had happened in Bombay and all over India and before he decided his future programme he would have to study the political situation and to take into consideration those incidents.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO PRISON.

Continuing the Sirdar said "Before I came out of jail Pandit Jawaharlal ordered that I should carry on the work of the Congress President I have to obey his command implicitly. In a week's time he was jailed for a long term. I had not still come out of jail and to carry on the work in my absence Pandit Motilal appointed Sjt. Sen-Gupta to that post but even before my release he had to go the same way as Jawaharlal did You can imagine in these circumstances how long I might be allowed to remain out.

"MY BELOVED GUJARAT PEASANTS".

I hope to meet shortly my beloved Gujarat peasants I am told that efforts are being made to prevent me from doing so. Even if I stay out of Gujarat it is difficult to say how long I shall be free. My fellow prisoner Jairamdas Daulatram has been served with a notice under Section 144 when he reached Karachi and you can imagine from it, the freedom, that I may be allowed to enjoy. But whether I am jailed or left out will make little difference. I have given the message that I wanted to give to the peasants of Gujarat when I first entered jail. I have nothing more to add to it. As to the citizens of Bombay numerous leaders have visited this city and will visit in future. They have great hopes from Bombay. I also have. I am confident you will fulfil them. One thing is clear. Whether I am jailed or left free I will continue to convey the message of my heart to you and to the Gujarat peasants. The Government may clap me in jail, they may seal my mouth, but they cannot prevent me from giving my message to you.

MOTILALJI'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY.

Proceeding the Sirdar added "since my release from jail I have been rather quiet. The reason was that I wanted to see Pandit Motilal. I was anxious about his health. When he came to Yeravda Jail he got fever and even be-

(Continued on page 7).

POLICE CHIEF AT CONGRESS HOSPITAL

—:o:—

Sees Cases Of Maimed Humainty & Victims Of Panvel Shooting

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, accompanied by Deputy Inspector Kothare, visited the Congress Free Hospital at Khetwadi, at 9 a. m. on Friday. The visit was unexpected and Dr. D. D. Sathaye and Dr. Patel were not a little puzzled at this sudden appearance of these visitors.

Mr. Wilson introduced himself as Commissioner of Police, and he was taken round different wards by Dr. Sathaye and Dr. Patel. There were cases of the Panvel Shooting tragedy, and police lathi charges at Chowpatty, Azad Maidan on the Flag Salutation day, and last but not the least, of the last lathi charges near the Secretariat. Two patients had their hands amputated in the Panvel shooting tragedy which Mr. Wilson saw for himself. The Police Chief then saw for himself some typical examples of maimed humanity—victims of the lathi charges by his sergeants.

With a warm shakehand with Dr. Sathaye and a smile to other hospital workers Mr. Wilson left the place.

No Buyer Turns Up At The Auction

A. I. C. C. SECRETARY'S CARRIAGE FOR SALE

BENARES, Nov. 14.

The carrage of Mr. Sri Prakasa, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, was auction yesterday but as a result of picketing by volunteers no buyer turned up.

It will be recalled that the carriage was attached to realize the fine of Rs. 100 imposed on him in addition to the sentence of six months' simple imprisonment.

The police carried out simultaneous searches in two shops and also the ouses of owners of these shops in connection with some pistol and cartridges. Nothing was found.—A. P.

SATURA CONGRESS LEADERS JAILED

SATARA CITY, Nov. 14.
(From A Correspondent.)

Appeal in the Sessions Court Satara by Messrs. Soman Bhide Palkar, Shrotri and Modak was decided on Nov. 10. Modak was acquitted. Conviction against others was confirmed. Revison application in the High Court is likely to be filed (stop).

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Nov 14.

The delegates to Round Table Conference are reticent regarding Government of India's despatch.

Members of all three delegations point out that 24 hours is insufficient to enable them to give their considered opinion.

It appears to be a fairly general view of British Indians that the despatch constitutes an advance on the Simon Report, particularly recognition of the awakening of national consciousness and anxiety to point the way to Dominion Status.

Criticism, however, is levelled against the proposals for Centre. Opinion is expressed that the scheme for provincial autonomy is allowed to cloud main issue.—Reuter.

INDIA'S NEW C.-IN-C.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Sir Philip Chetwode has left for India.—Reuter.

BOMBAY "WAR COUNCIL" JAILED.

..Sitting: Sjt. Sane Y. R. (vice-President); G. S. Babrekar (President, War Council); Gangadar Parekh (Secretary); (Front) Manubhai M. Jhaveri, Editor Congress Bulletin.

HUBLI CONGRESS MEETING DISPERSED BY LATHI CHARGE

CHILDREN WHIPPED IN HONAVAR.

—:o:—

Refuse To Apologise.

PUBLIC HALL ATTACHED UNDER ORDINANCE.

(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Nov. 13.

Yesterday and the day before Congress meetings held were at "Nehru Chowk" and Mangalwar Peth for anti-liquor propaganda.

Mrs. Sitabai Balvalli from Bagalkot condemned the Round Table Conference and urged help for Bardoli with money.

Sjt. Kepu Shankarnarayan followed and urged the audience to repeat the Working Committee's Police Resolution. Sub-Inspectors arrested the speaker at this stage and dispersed the meeting by use of lathis. Eleven youngsters on an adjoining roof read the resolution while the meeting was being dispersed.

The police party are occupying the Sevadal building. Armed sentries are on guard. A few books have been removed from Tilak Granth. Sangrahalaya and its furniture is used by the police.

Mr. Bhagawandas Mehta opened Swarajya Bulletin Office in Durgadbail Bazar and sold a good number.

CHILDREN REFUSE TO APOLOGIZE.

—:o:—

Given 10 Stripes Each

(From A Correspondent.)

HONAVAR, Nov. 14.

Prabhat Pheris continua here more and more vigorously. The tenth batch was sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment from one month to 2-1/2 months, and fine. Children were sentenced to whipping 10 stripes. The children though asked to apolozize refused to do so. Yesterday the Tupper Hall where the registered liabraries and the Tennis Club were housed were attached under the ninth Ordinance.

MRS. COUSIN'S OFFER TO CONGRESS.

—:o:—

TO BECOME WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBER.

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

In a letter to Mr. S. Satyamurthi, President of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, Mrs. M. E. Cousins requests him to enrol her as a member of the Working Committee of the Congress. She says that although she does not agree with every detail of Congress activities nor does she put her judgment in pawn to Mr. Gandhi or anyone else she feels that it is intolerable that the premier political organisation of the country should be declared unlawful.

Accepting the offer Mr. Satyamurthi says that to-day one question before India is whether Bureaucracy should be allowed to succeed in its attempt to kill all active Congress organisations.—A. P.

JAWAHAR DAY

—:o:—

Meeting At Chawpaty

Sunday (to-morrow) is fixed by Pundit Motilal Nehru as Jawahar Day. It will be observed in Bombay by holding a public meeting at Chowpatty under the auspices of the "War ouncil".

The President to preside and members of the "War Council's will speak.

It is understood the president will read extracts from the speech of Pt. Jawaharlal for which he was convicted.

BOMBAY'S NEW "WAR COUNCIL"

The following are the members of the new "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

President—Mr. Joseph Bennie.
Vice President—Mr. E. Thomas.
Secretary: Mr. A. S. R. Chari.
Secretary: Mr. Fukruddin Goolamhusein Bootvala.
Editor—Ratilal H. Shah "Congress Bulletin."

Ghat Koper Dictator Arrested

On Friday at 10-15 a.m. the Ghatkoper Police arrested the Dictator and Municipal Councillor of Ghatkoper, Shriyut Devchandbhai Bhagwanji Kamdar. A complete hartal was observed in the town to protest against his arrest.

Girgan "War Council"

Mr. D. G. Patkar is appointed a secretary of "War Council" of Girgaum District Congress Committee place of Mr. Y. R. Sane arrested. The "War Council" of the District Committee now consists of Mr. S. V. Sovani (Dictator) Mr. D. J. Patkat (Secretary).

MUSLIM WAR COUNCILLOR RELEASED.

—:o:—

Moulana Hameed Ahmed, a member of one of Bombay "War Council," who was undergoing imprisonment at Nasik Jail, was released on Thursday and arrived in Bombay on the same evening.

He was received at the Victoria-Terminus by a number of friends. The Maulana is in good health and looked cheerful.

6 Months Hard Labour For Congress Volunteer

—:o:—

MR. KHANDALAWALA REGRETS HE SHOWED LENIENCY TO VOLUNTEER ON PREVIOUS OCCASION

Young Man Jailed For Selling "Congress Bulletins"

6 PICKETERS ACQUITTED BY MR. KHAIRAZ

Four Congress volunteers were convicted by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Friday morning under Section 17 Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. for assisting the operations of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which has been declared unlawful.

The offence against two of them was picketing at a foreign cloth shop at Mulji Jetha Market while one was sentenced for distributing Congress Bulletins. The last accused was considered to have assisted the operations of the "War Council" as he picketed the Kalbadevi Post Office and asked employees to give up Government jobs.

The case against Tukaram Sivaji who was arrested on Thursday for picketing a foreign cloth shop at Mulji Jetha Market was taken up first.

Magistrate: You are charged with having assisted the operations of the B.P.C.C. in that you have picketed a foreign cloth shop.

HIS BOUNDEN DUTY.

Accused: Of course I have assisted the operations of the B.P.C.C. and it is my bounden duty to do so.

The accused was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

A similar sentence was passed on N. Babaji, a Congress volunteer who also was arrested while picketing a foreign cloth shop at Mulji Jetha cloth Market.

Magistrate: Are you prepared to apologise and express regret?

Accused: Why on earth should I apologise. I am not prepared to give any undertaking and wish to make it clear I will do it again.

The next accused Dashrath Kumar, a young man was arrested by a constable while distributing Congress Bulletins' at Hornby Road. The accused was convicted some time back on a charge of picketing and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. He was released from Visapur Jail on September 14.

Magistrate addressing the accused said: Are you pleading guilty?

Accused: I admit having distributed Congress Bulletins but wherein lies the question of offence. Distributing Congress Bulletins is certainly not an offence.

Magistrate: We don't want your opinion. Have it to yourself.

A police constable who gave evidence in the case stated that a certificate to the effect that the accused was released from Visapur Jail after charge of picketing was found on his person.

Magistrate: Which Court sentenced you to two months' simple imprisonment. It must be this Court. I must have taken into consideration your age. Now I regret that I had sentenced you only to two months. Otherwise you would not have been before for such an offence.

Accused: Why all this talk I did not ask you to give me a lenient sentence.

MAGISTRATE READS THE "BULLETIN.

Magistrate: Very well you will have a full term now. Let me have a look at the Congress Bulletin.

The accused then informed the Court that Rs. 1-12-6 were taken away from his person by the constable who arrested him. Of this Rs. 1-12 belonged to him personally while 6 pies was from the sale of the Congress Bulletin.

The Magistrate directed 6 pies to be confiscated and Rs. 1-12-0 to

WOMEN PICKETS ARRESTED.

CROWDS HOLD DEMONSTRATION.

All Shops Close At Charni Road.

Exciting scenes were witnessed at New Charni Road on Friday morning following the arrest of two women who were picketing foreign cloth shops. Inspite of the arrests, two shops were kept open. A large crowd clamoured for the closure of the shop and held hostile demonstrations. The shopkeepers were at first unwilling to accede to the request which led to more noisy demonstrations. Ultimately the shops were compelled to close down.

It may be mentioned that most of the foreign cloth shops in this locality are kept closed as a mark of protest against the arrests of women pickets. But a few of the shops were opened on Thursday, and immediately they were picketed by women.

On Friday again two women pickets were posted at these shops. Sergeant Taylor attached to the Lamington Road Police Station, who is on special duty on New Charni Road, arrested them. A large crowd who watched the picketing cheered the women as they were removed in a taxi to the police station.

On the removal of the women the crowds approached the shops and held demonstrations necessitating their closure.

MORE ARRESTS FOR PICKETING

—:o:—

2 LADIES ARRESTED AT CHARNI ROAD.

The picketing of foreign cloth shops and Post offices was continued on Friday. Except three shops at Charni Road, practically all shops were closed owing to the frequent arrests of the Desh Sevikas in that locality. The three shops that were seen open belonged to Messrs. Pherozsah Burjorji Bhathena, Eruchshah and Co. and Hormusji and Sons. In the afternoon two lady volunteers went to picket those shops and were arrested.

At Kalbadevi P. O. and the General Post Office two volunteers distributing literature exhorting the people to withdraw their deposits. Two volunteers were arrested near E. Spinner and Co.

LABOURITE WHO DEFIED POLICE

—:o:—

Jailed And Deported To Baroda

—:o:—

Mr. D. M. Pangarkar, the ex-General Secretary of the Oil Workers' Union, Bombay, was released from the Byculla Jail on Thursday and under an order of deportation of the Police Commissioner was sent under police escort to Vyara, a place in the Baroda territory, the same night.

It will be recalled that in October 1928 Mr. Pangarkar was ordered to leave British limits and stay at Vyara, Baroda territory, under a deportation order by the then Police Commissioner Kelly.

He was accordingly removed to Vyara but in April last Mr. Pan-

(Continued on page 7).

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

Public Notices.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED— from the REGISTERED MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University for the post of a Junior Resident Medical Officer at the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, Parel, Bombay.

Applications containing full details of the name, age, caste, academic record and experience, with not more than three testimonials, will be received by the undersigned not later than 23rd November 1930. Pay Rs. 150/- with free quarters

MANGALDAS V. MEHTA. O.B.E.,F.R.C.P.,F.C.P.S.,B.A.,J.P Hon. Principal Medical Officer, Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital.
1972

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

X'MAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS, 1930.

CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS.

During the period Friday, the 12th December to Wednesday the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, return tickets both in local and through booking will be issued over the N. S. Railway, at the reduced fares shown below.—

FIRST & SECOND CLASS.	
For any distance over 100 miles each way.	At one and one-third single fare.

THIRD CLASS BY ORDINARY MAIL AND TRAINS.	
For any distance over 100 miles each way.	At one and half single fares.

These return tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey upto the midnight of the 14th January, 1931.

For further particulars and for details of the concessions allowed on other Railways apply to Station Masters or the undersigned.

(By Order),
E. M. BURN,
Chief Commercial Manager.
Chief Commercial Manager's Office,
Secunderabad (Deccan),
Dated 5th November, 1930.
1957

Tender.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Churchgate, Bombay, upto 1-0 p. m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 1st December 1930.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2/- per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,500/- in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender before submission to the Agent. Otherwise it will not be considered.

(N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the Tender.)

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Churchgate, 13th Nov. 1930.
2003

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of C. I. Tubes 15" and C. I. Pipes 15" for delivery within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 2nd December 1930. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for C. I. Tubes and Pipes 15".

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. Two.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. E. MAVJI.
Chief Storekeeper.
1997

Public Notices

Bombay Improvement Trust.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

ISSUE OF RUPEES TWENTY LAKHS SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 95 OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRANSFER ACT, 1925, REPAYABLE ON THE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1936.

1. With the sanction of Government and under the provisions of Sections 68 to 76 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite tenders for Rs. 20 lakhs bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum repayable on 1st November, 1936, at par at Bombay.

2. Under Section 20 (d) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, as amended by Act III of 1903, Trust moneys can be invested in debentures issued by the Board.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above loan will be received by the Chief Officer up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, on the 25th November, 1930. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent. Debenture Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant of the Improvement Trust.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas, it must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as they may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, the whole amount of tender not later than the 22nd December 1930.

8. In the event of the loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of the tenders provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

9. A sum equal to 5 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made as specified in Clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) cash or currency notes.
(b) a cheque drawn in favour of the Bombay Improvement Trust on a bank in Bombay.

11. Deposits will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the dates specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tender which may not be accepted either wholly or in part will be returned without interest on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Improvement Trust.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January each year in Bombay at the local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or subject to notification at the Head Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

15. The interest on debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office at the Imperial Bank of India., Calcutta.

16. Anticipated Interest at the rate of six p.c., per annum will be paid from the date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1930 at the time of issue of debentrues.

17. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

18. Brokerage will be paid at 1/8th per cent. to recognized bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

19. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

By order of the Board,
R. H. A. DELVES,
Chief Officer.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road,

Bombay, 11th November, 1930.

(NOT TO BE DETACHED)

Bombay Improvement Trust.

6 Per cent. Debenture Loan of 1930.

FORM OF TENDER.

I .....

hereby tender for Rupees ..... of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures 1930 and agree to pay for the same subject to the attached conditions at the rate of Rupees ..... Annas ..... for every hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees .....as deposit at 5 per cent, on the amount tendered for and engage if my offer be accepted to pay to the account of Trustees at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY, the balance of the allotment on or before the 22nd December 1930.

I require the amount in debentures of Rupees .... each.

(Signature) .....

(Address) .....

Date .....
1979

Public Notices.

AMRITH MAHAL DEPARTMENT.

Notification dated 24th October 1930.

The Annual Auction Sale of the Amrit Mahal Cattle will be held at the following centres on dates noted against each from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. each day—

No	Sale Centre	Dates	Remarks.
1	Holalkere ..	28th November 1930	Near Holalkere Railway Station.
2	Koneballi ..	8th December 1930	Near Honnavalli Road Railway Station.
3	Gulurbore ..	16th do.	Five miles from Tumkur Railway Station.
4	Ajjampur ..	22nd do.	One mile from Ajjampur Railway Station.

Conditions.

1. The sale shall be knocked down in favour of the person who offers the highest bid, provided the Superintendent does not consider it unreasonably low. As soon as the sale is concluded, the purchaser shall pay 25 per cent. of the sale amount and furnish suitable security for the balance. The balance shall be paid by him within a week from the date of sale, failing which, the animal shall be resold at the risk of the original purchaser. Any loss that may accrue on such resale, shall be recoverable from him as arrears of Land Revenue, but he shall not be entitled to participate in the event of any profits. The animal till then, will be retained by the Department at the risk of the purchaser.

2. Persons whose solvency may be considered to be doubtful may be required by the Superintendent at his discretion, to deposit from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 so as to ensure his 'bona fides' at the time of bidding.

3. Withdrawal of takarar of any kind will not be considered once the bid is offered in open sale and concluded and the final record of the sale in the register and signing thereof by the purchaser (which is compulsory, or in case the party refuses to sign, a note to this effect by the Superintendent shall be tantamount to acceptance of all liabilities imposed in sale conditions.

4. Trained cows, calves and bulls will be sold at the fourth sale centre, viz., Ajjampur.

B. LAKSHMIPATHY,
Offg. Superintendent.
1962

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 3235-3274 for 100 Shares Nos. 675740 to 675839 in the Union Bank of India, Limited, standing in the name of late Abdoolrazaq N. Laljee, are LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from this day, after which duplicates will be issued.

JAFFERBHOY A. LALLJEE.
HASSAM N. A. LALLJEE.
R3675

NOTICE.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

"SEALED ITEM RATE TENDERS are invited for the "Improvement of Poona City Water supply" costing about Rs. 30,000/- particulars can be had from the Municipal Engineer from 17th Nov. or from the Municipal Gazette dated the 22nd Nov. 1930.

(Sd.) S. R. BHAGAWAT,
Chief Officer, P. C. M.
1998

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

RE: HAROON HAJI VALI MAHOMED, a minor.
and
Re: Suit No. 2048 of 1930, wherein MANGOOMAL HURGOVINDSINGH, a firm are Plaintiffs and Messrs. HAJI VALI MAHOMED AYUB, a firm and others are defendants.
MANGOOMAL HURGOVINDSINGH, a firm Petitioners.

To,

FATMABAI, widow of Haji Vali Mahomed, mother and natural guardian of Haroon Haji Vali Mohomed the minor 3rd Defendant in the above suit.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs in the above suit have applied to this Court to have Fatmabai widow of Haji Vali Mahomed or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor defendant and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 28th day of November 1930 proceed to appoint the said Fatmabai widow or some fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1930.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 9th day of October, 1930.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.
Attorneys for Petitioners
2002

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MANSUKHLAL CHHAGANLAL alias MANSUKHLAL C. DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Share Broker, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay .... Deceased.

(1) VADILAL DUNGERSHI SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL, of Ahmedabad, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad, (3) KANAIYALAL MANEKLAL MUNSHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Santa Cruz in the Bombay Suburban District, (4) MANGALDAS BHAGWANDAS MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Babulnath Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and (5) HIRAVANTI, widow of Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors and Executrix respectively named in the said Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Tenth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and thirty, and in the twenty-first year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

The 10th day of November, 1930.

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
1996

Public Notices

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, ETC. OF THE PRESIDENCY IRON & BRASS WORKS, NEAR AHMEDABAD.

In the Court of the First Class Sub-Judge of Ahmedabad.

Insolvency No. 110 of 1927.

INSOLVENTS.— Sakarlal Trikamlal & Co.

PURSUANT to the order of the Court in the matter aforesaid the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on 14th day of December, 1930, at 3 p.m. at the premises of the aforesaid Factory situate on the road leading to village Naroda from Ahmedabad, the right, title and interest of the Insolvents above stated in the following properties:—

LANDS.—Survey Nos. 535 and 536|B in Mouza Asarva in North Daskroi Taluka of District Ahmedabad admeasuring together about acres 3 Gunthas 3-1|2 (about 15004 sq. yds.) All these lands are liable to Government revenue which at present is about Rs. 45|- per year.

BUILDINGS.— Factory buildings, Office room, 14 residential rooms, water closets etc.

MACHINERY.—4 Cupolas, 2 Overhead Cranes, 2 Geared Cranes Ladle New, 9 Single Roller Gins, 2 Oil Engines, 3 Blowers, 1 Hand Moulding Machine, 7 Lathes, 1 Screw Cutting Machine, 2 Wheel Cutting Machine, 1 Slotting Machine, 4 Emery Grinders, 1 Hack Saw Machine, 1 Punching and Shearing Machine, 1 Balancing Machine, 3 Planning Machines, 6 Shaping Machines, 7 Drilling Machines, 2 Crank Pressing Machines, 1 Vertical Steam Engine, 1 Coal Dust Grinding Machine, 1 Platform Weighing Scale, 2 Water Storing Tanks with Pumps and Pipes, 1 Horizontal Testing Pumping Machine, 1 Hand Forge, 1 Bench of four vices, 1 Circular Saw Machine.

OTHER ARTICLES. — Moulding Boxes, Scales, Pipes, Cast Iron, Pulleys, 1, Iron Wheel Cart, Shovels etc.

TERMS.

1. The sale is being made with the consent of the Industrial Bank of Western India, Ltd., who claim to be mortgagees of the aforesaid properties and the buyer shall have them free from the said alleged mortgage.

2. The sale shall be subject to the sanction of the Court aforesaid.

3. The properties will be sold in one or more lots as to land and buildings and as to Machinery &c., if it appears advisable on the spot.

4. Inspection of the properties can be had on application to the undersigned.

5. Deposit equal to one fourth of the bid accepted subject to the sanction of the Court, will be required to be paid immediately at the close of the auction. Balance of the price must be paid as soon as the Court sanctions the sale. All the cost of the conveyance of the properties shall be borne by the buyer.

For further particulars and conditions please apply to the undersigned.

NOTE.—Private offers will be received upto 7-12-1930 and submitted to the Court if thought proper.

NAVINCHANDRA M. DESAI,
VAGHJI L. PARMAR,
NATVARLAL G. SHAH,
Receivers.
Ahmedabad, 13th Nov. 1930.
1995

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co.

AUCTIONERS,
62, Medows Street, Fort,
Tel. No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (Saturday) the 15th November 30, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) of very valuable teak and blackood dining, drawing and bed room Jacobean and plain artistic furniture made by well-known makers, Glass and Panel door almyrahs, Silver Show Cases, Side-board, Dinner wagon, Cabinets, Gramophone, Records, Electric Lamps, Harmonium, Carpets, Glassware etc., etc., at Chowpatty, Sea face, Babalal Mansion next to Vianelis Restaurant. Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 279 BUNDLES CLOVES.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1930, at 3 p.m. at Lakdi Bunder near Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Dock, White Gate, on account and at the risk of the concerned the following Goods damaged by water.

About 279 bundles cloves.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 243 BUNDLES CLOVES.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1930, at 3-30 P.M. at Carnac Bunder (Date Bunder) on account and at the risk of the concerned the following damaged goods.

About 96 plus 16 plus 29 plus 12 plus 5 plus 46 plus 39 bundles cloves.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Amusements.

Crown Cinema

Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
Suresh Film Co., Ltd.,
Fight! Fight!
Love! Romance!

"LAUGHING CAVALIER"

(Daku-ke-Dilbar)
featuring
NAVINCHANDRA
PRABHASHANKER
and
Miss MUMTAZ,

A Mehta-Luhar Production.

DON'T MISS!

It needs No Introduct io

Nor it is necessary to announce that RANJIT S

BELOVED ROGUE

Directed by—N. MAZUMDAR

Featuring,
E. BILLIMORIA
AND
Miss. PUTLI,

Runs SECOND WEEK AT

WEST-END CINEMA

Elites of Bombay

have patronized this film and there is a rush allround. Come and see this Picture.

TIME: 5, 7, 9, 11

Sat, & Sunday Extra Show At 3 P. M.

LUNA PARK

AND

EXPOSITION

B. zargate Street, F ort
BOMBAY.
AND

WHEN?

SATURDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER 1930.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD).

AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE indicated in LASSITUDE; TROPICAL Debility; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY and LIVER TROUBLES ANAEMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc Month's use bottle Rs. 5; Ext. Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V. P charges extra. Dr. N. Massey Ahmedabad:—It did much good where other remedies failed. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Your Nervinus is splendid quite a marvel. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon:—I cannot live without Nervinus. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur Branch, Mihijan Telegraphic Address: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR, or from:—Thomson & Taylor, Ltd. and Treacher & Co., Bombay. Konkar Bros. & Co. and D. Macedo and Co., Poona and Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.

INSANITY CURE

Born Insanity Radically cured. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from despaired cases. Once tried never failed. Price per V. P. Rs. 3-8-0.

Mr. Abdul Moojid Clerk. *(Jorarganj, Sub-Registry Office, Chittagong) says:*—"A relative of mine, a female lunatic about 30 years old has been perfectly cured of insanity by using only one phial of your specific for Insanity. There has been no relapse of the disease for over a year since her cure. I pray to God for the appreciation by the public of your invaluable specific which I strongly recommend for use to any person suffering from insanity." 17-6-30.

DR. P. D. PRAMANIK, Nadial, P. O. Bartala, Calcutta.

...t's New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE RS. 2 per dozen.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, but complete cure in one week. PRICE RS. 3.

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE RS. 2 Per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., PRICE RS. 3 ONLY.

TILA DILRUBA (Regd.) Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times. PRICE RS. 2 ONLY

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.) GUJARAT. (Punjab).

SWAMIJEE'S

WONDERFUL POWER.

Mysteries of Life, present, past and future wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation, YOGA SADHANA of Swami Premanandjee, the world famous vedantist. Striking references from unapproachable quarters throughout India, Burma and Ceylon and from leading dailies, periodicals of Calcutta and elsewhere. Charges 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading. Monthly details Rs. 2. Weekly details Rs. 5. Complete Test Life Reading Rs. 5. Extensive Whole Life Reading Rs. 10. V. P. allowed, charges extra.

(Birth date or time of writing required).

SWAMI PREMANANDA ASHRAM. (Established 1916.) PROF. S. N. BOSE, B.A., P. O. Box No. 11418, Calcutta

Raw Cotton Situation.

AGGRESSIVE SELLING UNLIKELY IN FUTURE.

Role Of "Deus Ex Machina."

A PEEP IN FUTURE

In the usual monthly market report, Messrs. Rodocanachi and Co., make the following observations regarding the present state of raw cotton markets:—

THE AMERICAN MARKET.

The American market continued to display a weak tone in the early part of the month, and prices touched the lowest point since 1914, January closing on October 14th 10.34. Thereafter an expansion in Trade demand caused sentiment to veer, and under the additional stimulus of short covering and speculative buying prices advanced by about 100 points until realizing and a falling off in the Trade takings caused the market to recede, January being quoted on November 8th just before the issue of the Bureau forecast 11.03.

The Bureau of Statistics issued on 8th instant their fourth estimate of the season computing the crop at 14,438,000 bales with an estimated yield of 154.2 lbs. per acre, and ginnings up to November 1st 10,864,000 bales. This estimate was slightly below average expectations and the market registered as a consequence a small advance, though the same was not really justified for the effect of the reduction in the Statistical position was negligible.

News from all quarters point to a small but none the less definite improvement in the world's Textile Industry, and though a substantial increase in the world's consumption is not in sight at present, we may reasonably assume that prices have touched the Season's lowest point, especially as from now onwards the weight of hedge selling should gradually decline, and the effect of Trade buying become more pronounced. On the assumption therefore, that at the present level agrressive selling is from now on unlikely, we look as far as the near future is concerned to a quiet but steady market sensitive to bullish activities or to spurts of Trade buying, though subject to temporary periods of weakness when Trade withdraws its support.

THE INDIAN MARKET.

Responded ith reluctance to the American decline, and roundabout the Rs. 195 level assumed a steady tone, which eventually culminated in a sharp advance due to Trade and speculative buying. The immediate needs of the Trading having, to all appearances, been satisfied, the market receded losing about half of its earlier advance.

On the whole the undertone especially as regards the New Crops is weak and will remain so for sometime even in the unlikely event of America registering a material advance. The reasons for this are not far to seek. Apart from technical considerations which in themselves are not encouraging, it will be impossible for the market to withstand the heavy pressure of arrivals which is bound to make itself felt when the Oomra movement is in full swing. In normal times seasonable depressions of the kind are as a rule partially offset by Trade, investment, and of speculuative buying and by the fact that ryots are in the habit of holding supplies back.

This Season, with the general lack of confidence on the one hand and the plight in which both the ryot and the middleman have been reduced it is more than likely that they will, the former shirk transactions entailing an outlay of capital, and the latter market his crops at the earliest possible moment and regardless of prices in order to turn them into badly needed cash. The probable outcome is that when the crop movement is well on the ascent there will be an insufficient offtake to support prices unless of course a heavy and sustained demand from Overeas plays the role of a "Deus ex machina."

THE INDO-AMERICAN PARITY.

The natural consequence of the course of the market as depicted in the foregoing paragraph should be a widening in the Indo-American parity except in the unlikely event of an American slump when of course, margins should necessarily display a narrowing tendency. The widening should be more pronounced as between American Futures and the Oomra Contract as the latter is taken advantage of for hedging a style which generally moves with a rush and which, in view of its volume, is the most difficult to handle and finance.

The present comparative stiffness in Bengals should also give way when supplies increase as so far Overseas taking have been sufficient to absorb arrivals. The Broach contract should, on the other hand, remain comparatively the steadiest of all as it has the advantage of being the most popular and distant and therefore attracts the concentrated attention of bullish activities. Another steadying feature in as far as the latter Contractor is concerned is the unsettled conditions in Gujerat which befog the prospect of the Crop and may at any time confront the Trade with unfavourable surprises.

THE CROPS.

During the later part of the month a severe storm in the South culminated in widespread rains all over the Kharif area and the cotton growing districts received rain ranging from 7 inches (Broach-Surat) to 2 or 3 (Central, Mogal and Central India). The effect of this rain as far as the Surat, Broach and Dholleras crops are concerned was if anything beneficial as the plants were too small to suffer from excessive moisture and furthermore the storm gave place to bright weather within a short interval. As regards the Oomra districts though no appreciable damage was occasioned to the quantity the quality has suffered more or less, according to the stage of development in which plants were when the rains occured.

We estimate that a part of the Oomra Crops will be black-leafy and that this fact will be accentuated by reason of the mixing farmers are bound to indulge in. Estimated details are as follows:—

KHANDISH & JALNA/AURANGABAD.

Pickings were in full swing when the storm passed over and we therefore expect the bulk of the crop to be black-leafy.

BERAR.

About 25 per cent black leafy.

C. P. AND BARWA/SANAWAD.

A small proportion of back leaf as the major portion of the plants was still in pod when the rain occured.

INDORE/UJJAIN.

Practically no black leaf as the Crop is very late.

ARRIVALS OF KHANDESH.

Arrivals in the Khandesh/Berar are increasing and the samples we have examined so far point to a crop of average quality and staple and of a normal spinning value. Supplies from Akola seem to present the most satisfactory appearance so far, whilst a percentage of the arrivals in Amraoti though high in class, are deficient in staple owing to a heavy admixture of Roseum.

A feature this year is the expansion in the cultivation of Virnar which is an improved strain of American seed cotton and of which the Berar and C. P. are expected to produce no less than 30,000 B/s.

We have also examined the first samples of C.P. and are favourably impressed by the quality and staple as well as by the style.

Upcountry prices of Oomras are very reasonable and we would advise our Mill Friends to take a conservative view and to secure a portion of their requirements though prices may decline yet they are low enough to be attractive.

The Southern crops are following a normal course and the recent rains have done them a lot of good.

"The Demand" has not been sufficient to absorb the supply. In the later part of the month some fairly large sales were reported from the Continent and from the Far East but business on the whole has been of a spasmodic nature and the weight of arrivals is necessarily diverted towards the hedge market.

THE INDIAN MILLS.

We have to report a distinct improvement in the outlook and the heavy drop in Textile imports during the last two months coupled with the fact that upcountry markets are depleted of goods should enable Mills to make a satisfactory headway. Those of the Bombay Mills which had remained closed on account of the boycott are now working as fast as their depleted complements permit, and we hear that some of them may begin to work on double shifts.

READY COTTON.

The Ready Market was steady in the early part of the month. Old time Oomra on the spot was for sometime quoted at points on the New Crop Contract. Thereafter, with the advent of New supplies margins eased off and old cotton is now quoted at a discount. Though the stock of old cotton has been reduced to a very low figure, supplies of new Berar have already commenced to trickle in Bombay, and we therefore expect that the discount for the old stocks will gradually widen, a point which stockholders should bear well in mind.

The stock of old Bengal is practically exhausted and a small quantity of New cotton embracing a variety of qualities is now available on the spot. There is little demand, however, for the latter as high margins are asked for it and buyers are holding off expecting to do better later on.

Some Southerns as well as Dholleras and Broach are still available, but better qualities have become very scarce.

THE OFFTAKE.

The offtake during the month was moderate and we make same as follows:—

	For the month of-Oct.	From 1st Sept to 31st Oct.
Oomras	57,000	132,000
Broach	11,000	27,000
Bengals	6,000	16,000
Sundries	2,000	3,000
	76,000	178,000
Same time last year	113,000	220,000

The distribution being:—

Leading Exporters	49,000	123,000
Mills	12,000	20,000
Other Buyers	15,000	30,000
	76,000	173,000

THE UNSOLD STOCK.

The following is our estimate of the unsold stock on November 1st, 1930:—

OOMRAS.

C. P. No. I & II	16,000
Berar	27,000
Khandish/Mathia	21,000
Mogal	46,000
	110,000

BENGALS.

S/Punjab Rajputana	6,000
U. P.	2,000
	8,000
Broach	7,000
Surti	
Dhollera	16,000
P/American	1,000
Western	12,000
Comptah	
Karungani	3,000
Cambodia	
African	5,000
	162,000
Vs. a months ago	248,000
Same time last year	315,000

The Stock in Bombay on the same date being:—

Unsold	162,000
With Mills	135,000
With Exporters	110,000
Sold but not weighed	7,000
	414,000
Vs. a month ago	519,000
Same time last year	607,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The Egyptian Market registered a sharp advance in sympathy with America, and margins of Uppers showed a hardening tendency. Sakels were quiet. Towards the close the market eased off, and prices are again attractive.

Alexandria reports a brisk offtake of Uppers and exports are well in excess of those during the same period last year. It is considered that the offtake will continue as heavy shipments are expected during the present month.

The Crop continues to move slowly as Government stocking and late picking are responsible for a deficit in arrival figures, which are, so far, well behind those during the same time last year.

The quality is mixed as the crop has suffered from adverse climatic conditions and selection is difficult.

PACKARD

ANNOUNCES

a new

EIGHTH SERIES MOTOR CAR

With increased power, an interior of unusual beauty and comfort, a new system of automatic chassis lubrication and many other proven mechanical developments.

We have endeavored to offer the public the most luxurious means of carefree transportation thirty-one years of experience in fine car building can produce.

EIGHT SERIES CARS WILL BE EXHIBITED VERY SHORTLY IN OUR SHOWROOMS.

The American Automobiles Company.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Branch : Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

THE

Bombay Swadeshi League

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

HAS BEEN HELD OVER UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE,

BLAVATSKY LODGE, FRENCH BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional officer (Kathiawar), Una, writes:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and European, but I have found your work as the best of all."" Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1; 5 years Rs. 2-8, State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

ASTROLOGY

The biggest and most reliable Astrological Society in India, and the Far East. Free Prospectus on application. Annual Life Reading (monthly information) Rs 5 Answers to question varies from Rs. 2 to 25. DHANADA (WONDERFUL TALISMAN). Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling and attains to long life, good health, fame, son, success in undertakings, prosperity in service and business, etc. It has wonderful power to give abundant fortune to the wearer to his utter surprise. Price Rs. 7-10. Specially prepared, giving immedi effects in gold, [illegible] Rs [illegible] RANIKARANA TALISMAN this and keep under your control any man or woman N.B.—If not benefitted refunded, guarantee [illegible] Prof. B. K. JYOTI F. T. S. President—All-[illegible] and [illegible] ms (Or. Govt.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
— Mail & Passengers — Service.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.
Nov.			
15th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	Dickinson	11,120
29th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
Dec.			
6th	Narkunda*	Parker	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
1931.			
Jan.			
3rd	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
10th	Rajputana	Cadiz	16,644
17th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
24th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
31st	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
Feb.			
7th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
14th	Comorin*	Cartright	15,279
21st	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
28th	Naldera x	Harrison	16,088
Mar.			
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
14th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
21st	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
28th	Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
April			
4th	Ranchi a	Brooks	16,650
9th	Moldavia §	Allin	16,556
11th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India a	Ohlson	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
May			
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
9th	Chitral x	Siggers	15,248
16th	Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
23rd	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
30th	Malwa	Britten	10,986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
* Through from China, with limited accommodation for passengers from India. Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

†To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

	2nd Saloon A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

	2nd Saloon. A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
Nov. 20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec. th	DOMALA	8,423
	UMANA	8,427
	LA	8,423

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

Bombay to Plymouth	Single A	Return
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About.		
Nov. 16th	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan
21	RANCHI	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931.		
Jan. 2	NALDERA	Colombo & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
14th	Varela	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah.
15th	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder. Dwarka. C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
17th	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
19th	Bankura	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports via Verawal & Mangalore.
19th	Karapara	E. & S. Africa via P'Bunder

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays. Thurs. Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Borneo Maru	9th Nov.	10th Nov.
Izuko Maru	24th Nov.	25th Nov.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru	25th Dec	6.

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Phone Nos. 22150 and 23478
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
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Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN,
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
138-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

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LINE
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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Kamo Maru	8000	....	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru	6571	15 Nov.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	....	@2 Dec
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Izuyo Maru	5962	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru	16000	....	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru	12000	....	@28Dec
*Calcutta Maru	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Teurushima Maru	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec.
Kaga Maru	5850	30 Dec.	15 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10500	....	@15Jan.
Suwa Maru	11000	....	@2 Jan
*Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec
Hakozaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	Ftom Kobe
Chichibu Maru	12000	11 Dec.	17 Dec
Taiyo Maru	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec
Tatsuta Maru	22000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.

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Paid-up Capital	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,62,50,000

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Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	113,500,000

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Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonosaki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San Francisco
Changchun	(Tokio)	
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fungtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Kangow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Head Office:
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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ...	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ...	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

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R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
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Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorrock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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1921 Rs. 10 per 1000. 1924 Rs. 22 1/2 per 1000
1927 Rs. 25 per 1000 per Annum.
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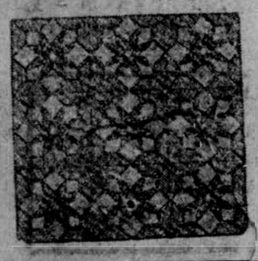

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S. PAUL & Co., Chemists, Dept. B. C.
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"MAN OF STRAW POSING AS A MERCHANT."

—:o:—

Marwari Multi-Millionaires Aqcuitted Of Intimidation Charge.

ISSUE OF SEARCH WARRANT UNJUSTIFIED

Burrabazar Picketing Echo.

"The broad fact emerges that the case is not a bonafide one, it has not been conducted in a straightforward manner, that, the complainant himself is a man of straw posing as a substantial merchant, and that no Court could convict on the charge on the basis of a guess, that there might be some grain of truth in the allegations."

With these observations Mr. R. Foxburgh, the Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitted on Saturday Messrs. Chainsukh, Paras Ram and Nem Chand, three Marwari piece-goods merchants of Burrabazaar who were described as multi-millionaires and charged with having criminally intimidated the complainant (A. H. C. Berian Evans) and his broker in July last in Durmall Lohia Lane, Burrabazaar.

Originally 13 Marwaris were summoned out of whom 15 were discharged and charge under Section 503 I. P. C. was framed against the remaining three.

The complainant's case was that he was an importer and dealer in foreign piecegoods in Calcutta and that the offence with which the Marwari merchants were charged was committed with the object of preventing him from disposing of foreign cloths, while there was intense picketing in Burabazaar in July last.

The petition of complaint was made in Jorabagan court on which process against the Marwaries and search warrants for the production of the books and khatas of their firms were issued. After a few hearings, the defence having prayed, the case was transferred to the file of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. It was a sensational case and the acquittal order was received by all with acclamation.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, counsel with Messrs. S. C. Mitter and J. Bhowmick stood for the defence Mr. S. K. Sen, Counsel who [illegible] Mr. R. B. Chatterjee [illegible] warrant for the books of these firms was unjustified on the basis of the vague petition then supplied. However the damage was done, and the prosecution proceeded to take full advantage of it. It remains to state that some books were seized by the C. I. D., that there has been some pretence of inspection, but not a single entry in a single book has been exhibited before me.

THE PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

The first hearing was on 16-8-30. Evans was examined and referred vaguely to two incidents when he said he and his brokers Bal Chand and Ramjal were molested. He actually only gave these names in the course of a short cross examination. He identified no one, the accused at that stage being represented by their pleaders. On the 20th August a petition was filed giving the actual names of the accused (as opposed to the names of firms). There was a hearing on the 23rd August, when three witnesses were examined to prove, what everyone well knew, that there had been picketing in Burra-bazar. On this date there was an attempt by the defence to get the accused indentified, but Evans left the court, as a result of which there was an incident which forms the subject matter of another case, and led to the present case being transferred to my file. The case was fixed for the 25th August, but no witnesses were present. It was adjourned then till the 3rd with the same result. It was next adjourned till the 11th, but in the meantime the case was brought to my court in connection with the application for transfer. The case was transferred on the 16th and three more witnesses were examined. These were also vague witnesses as to the fact of picketing. On the 9th again the case was not ready. Finally on the 23rd [illegible] called who identified some of the accused in connection with the incidents of molestation. The idea that the inspection of books would be made was still being put forward. The first witness examined was a man known to the court as an informer, in a gambling case. An adjournment was granted till 27th October after the Pujas. On the 27th October another witness was examined, whose cross-examination showed that one learned Judge had held he was a man prepared to tell any number of falsehoods, and further that he himself in this court was prepared to continue telling them. The complainant appeared on that date with a new set of lawyers, and there was no further question of inspection, or suggestion that any books would be exhibited. A charge was framed against three of the accused, i.e., the only ones identified by more than one witness, rejecting the evidence of the gambling informer, and the gentleman who was set free with falsehood.

ATTEMPT AT BLACKMAILING.

Finally on 7-11-30 the complainant was cross-examined, and the real character of the case finally exposed. It seems unnecessary to say more. The history of the case, and the complainant's cross-examination may or may not, have been some such incident or incidents as described by the complainant. Some or other of the accused may or may not have been there. It is extremely unlikely that there would have gathered there the heads of some of the important firms who were made accused in the case. The case originally started as a roving inspection of books of the firms, in the hopes of collecting sufficient evidence presumably to blackmail them. That evident failed, and then some witnesses were collected to speak to the incidents. The appearance of these witnesses was delayed as long as possible and identification was avoided like the plague. Evans himself did not identify anyone till he was recalled on the 27th October for the purpose. The excise of the prosecution throughout has been that they were dealing with powerful opponents and there was a fear of witnesses being gained over. My experience is that this is always the plea when false witnesses are being collected, but that when there are true witnesses the desire is to have them examined, and to make their identification as early as possible. My opinion is that the real reason was to delay matters in order to give a chance for the screw to be applied. Evans would have us think that he was thirsting to identify, but was prevented by his Counsel.

NOT A BONAFIDE CASE.

Whatever be the true detailed facts of the prosecution, the broad fact emerges that the case is not a bonafide one, it has not been conducted in a straight worward manner, that after delay at least two witnesses have been imported who are clearly men to sell their word at a price, and that the complainant himself is a man of straw posing as a substantial merchant and incidentally a man with considerable experience of court work. He admits to considerable dealings with the grandson of Bhajanlal Lohia, the villain of the piece, according to the defence, though he of course denied that the gentleman has any connection with this case.

TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT

Following is the full text of the judgment.

Having heard the complainant in this case cross-examined at some length, it seems undesirable that the process of the court should be allowed to be abused further. I have asked the learned lawyers appearing for the complainant if they have anything to say in the matter as I proposed to dismiss the case and they have left the matter to me.

DODGES AND TRICKS

It has been the defence case throughout that the complainant is a man of straw put up by one Bhajan Lal Lohia in order to involve some of the big Marwari firms dealing in piecegoods, the presumed object being that it was for the purpose of blackmail. The cross examination of the complainant shows beyond doubt that he is a man of straw, that he certainly is not financing the prosecution, and could not, that he has never dealt in piecegoods at all, merely according to him tried to do so, and when he is asked inconvenient questions as to dodges and tricks of the prosecution he blames his counsel now no longer to the case. Unfortunately he cannot have it both ways. Either he is the real prosecutor and responsible for the tricks, or else he is a dummy and his Counsel was conspiring with some third party. The Counsel is not now before us, and we cannot have his version, only we get the interesting fact from Evans that he and the Counsel live in the same house in Ballygunj.

A CASE FOR PRIOR ENQUIRY

In any case the tricks are there: the bluff of the prosecution has been called and a very miserable remnant of a case is left. The case started with a petition on the 25th July last, as a complaint by Evans of Ben Cellers and Sons, a merchant (sic) carrying on business in all classes of goods, it named 18 accused, the names given mostly turned out to be the names of firm. The petition merely asserted that the accused were responsible for intimidating the complainant's representatives, process was prayed for and also search warrants for the books and records of the accused. Unfortunately the ruse succeeded, perhaps beyond the wildest dreams of those responsible. Process was promptly granted, and search warrants issued as prayed for. It is easy to be wise after the event, but it is now clear that this was essentially a case for prior enquiry by the Police and a wholesale issue of search

AIR MAILS.

General Rules And Conditions

—:o:—

The following leaflet regarding air mails has been issued.

Air mail correspondence, i.e., letters, postcards, printed papers, business papers and samples, but not parcels, are accepted for transmission by Air, may be posted in the same manner as ordinary articles. Air mail correspondence is accepted for registration; but cannot be insured.

A special blue Air mail label must be affixed to each article at the "left-hand top corner of the address side." These labels are obtainable "free of charge" at any post office. The Air route to be followed by the article must also be clearly and conspicuously superscribed in ink above or below the blue label. If this procedure is not adopted the articles are liable to detention.

The Air fee for the route indicated must be prepaid in full, otherwise the article will not be sent by the Air route but will be diverted by the ordinary one, the Air fee being ignored. Air mail correspondence will be weighed at the registration counter of the post office, if presented before posting, in order to ascertain the actual weight of the article and to determine the amount of Air fee payable on it.

Air mail stamps are available in important post offices for sale to the public.

At the option of senders of Air mail correspondence the Air fee, or the postage and the Air fee combined, may be prepaid by means of special Air mail postage stamps, valid for this purpose. These stamps must be affixed on the obverse or front of the article.

AIR MAIL MONEY ORDERS.

Ordinary sterling money orders can be sent by Air mail to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The original money orders will, like those despatched by the sea route, have to be sent to Bombay. The list of money orders to be transmitted by the Air route is closed by the Bombay General Post Office every Saturday for inclusion in the westbound Air despatch from Karachi on the following Wednesday. The remitter should write the words "By Air mail" across the money order form, and pay, in addition to the usual money order commission, the Air mail fee of annas 2 for each money order irrespective of its amount.

TELEGRAMS BY AIR MAIL.

Inland telegrams are accepted at all Government telegraph offices in India and Burma for transmission by telegraph to Karachi to be posted thence as Air mail letters for Persia, Iraq, Palestine, Egypt, Great Britain and other countries in Europe. The charges payable on such telegrams are calculated at the Indian inland rates according to the class (Express or Ordinary at sender's choice) "plus the Air mail fee in addition to the usual letter postage given in the fore-going Particulars of Air Services. If a message is to be registered before being posted, the sender will also have to pay the registration charges.

Such telegrams may be either in code or plain language and should bear the entry 'PAV KARACHI' (or if for the registered post, 'PAVR KARACHI'), after the name and address on the form.

Governor Leaves For Karachi

Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, left Bombay for Karachi on Wednesday noon.

The Governor arrived at the Gateway of India at 11-30 a. m. Among those present at the Gateway to see His Excellency off were the Hon. Sir Ernest Hotson, Home Member, the Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. Bell, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Mr. Smyth, Collector of Bombay, Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Mr. A. R. Dalal, Municipal Commissioner, Major Faux Military Secretary, and Capt. Delves of the Royal Indian Marine.

His Excellency will reach Karachi on Saturday and his programme includes a tour of inspection of the Sukkur Barrage works and the excavations at Mohanjadaro. His Excellency will also receive addresses from the sardars at Mirpurkhas and other places. He will return to Bombay on the morning of Thursday, November 27.

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(TEN DAYS.)

Registrations for this Popular Tour will [illegible] is essential to avoid disappointment.

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By Special Train

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THE CHARM OF

JABAKUSUM

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF SILKY SOFT HAIR PRIDE OF WOMAN MAN ALWAYS ADMIRE.

O. K. Sen & Co., L[illegible]

REGINA
HAIR RESTORER
For Restoring Grey or Fading Hair to its Natural Colour
NOT A DYE
Shake the bottle thoroughly, and apply by means of a brush or sponge, rubbing well into the roots of the hair daily, until desired depth of colour is obtained. Afterwards it is only necessary to apply every few days.
REGINA TROCHIPAL HAIR RESTORER does not stain the skin or the pillow-case.
KEEPS AGE AT BAY.
M. T. MADON & Co.,
Crawford Market, - BOMBAY.

SLIMOIDS FOR OBESITY CURES SLIMOIDS

ITS DANGERS
The digestive organs of those suffering from Obesity or over stoutness do not function properly. Instead of assimilating and converting the natural fats into nourishing and vigour producing elements, superfluous fatty tissue is permitted to accumulate. This accumulation impedes the action of the various organs, causing loss of vim and energy, quickness and shortness of breath on the least exertion, palpita and other affections of the heart, headaches, constipation, foul breath, kidney troubles, and other disorders.
Sold by all well-known Chemists &c
Tel. Add. "THOUGHTS."

ITS INCONVENIENCE
In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage.
At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced in-activity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life.

ITS CURE
"SLIMOIDS"
"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientifically prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.
"SLIMOIDS" are convenient in form and pleasant to take. Rs 1-12-0 per Bottle.
One should be taken after every meal and at bedtime, and should be followed by a draught of water.
Sole Distributors :—
The Trochipal Pharmaceutical Co., England.

M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market, Corner Shop. BOMBAY. Phone No 22628.

TUNOCITO
Vegetable Laxative Pills
Constipation causes the poisonous germs and bacteria of the bowels to be absorbed by the blood, causing
DEPRESSION INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA
SICK HEADACHE FLATULENCY, Etc.
TUNOCITO
Vegetable Laxative Pills
are a compound of rare medicinal herbs, roots, etc., which, taken as directed, produce a natural action of the bowels, remove the poisons from the system, and so create vigour and vitality.
NATURE'S TONIC.
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OURS ARE THE
SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES
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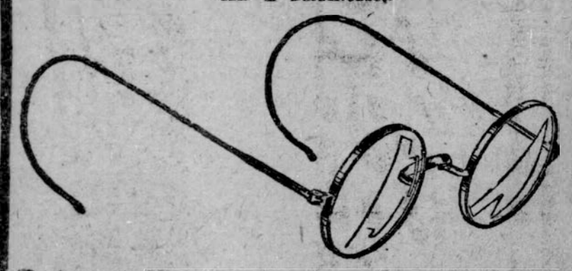

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THE PROGRESSIVE OPTICIANS
AWARDED GOLD MEDALS,
FOUR SHOW ROOMS IN BOMBAY:
279, Hornby Road, | 361, Kalbadevi Road, | Dhobi Talao next to Anjuman Fire Temple | Chamer Bag Parel.
THAT NAME IS OUR PRIDE—YOUR SECURITY

ASTHMA CURED
C. V. GOMES, Marol, Andheri age 29:—I suffered from severe ASTHMA and great difficulty in Breathing for last 7 years. Nothing helped me. DR. KUSUMGAR'S ELECTRIC TREATMENT and BREATHE—WELL method completely cured me. I am now well and enjoy sound sleep.
DR. KUSUMGAR, (Electric-Clinic) 221, Kalbadevi Rd., Nar Narayan Temple.
P. B. 2159, Bombay.

BREATHE-WELL & GET WELL
You could positively overcome long standing Digestive troubles, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Flatulence, Weakness, Imaciation and Nervousness by our Breathe-Well methods 4 weeks course of instructions. Price Rs. 5. Postage 5 Annas. 4 days trial.
DR. KUSUMGAR, (Electric-Clinic)
P. B. 2159, Bombay.

WANTED
Experienced, Honest & Influential Local Agents for The UNITED NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD., (Purely Indian Concern) having very attractive & Popular Schemes such as ANNA-A-DAY SCHEME etc., on very liberal terms.
Apply sharp,
AHUJA,
Patel Building,
Opp. New Kalbadevi Post Office,
Bombay 2.

Rs. 4-8 Rs. 4-8
CHEAPEST AND THE BEST WRIST WATCH EVER KNOWN
A high grade Rolled-Gold Wrist Watch very strong in construction & good looking of small size. Latest consignment offered for a short period. Indeed equal to a Watch of Rs 50. Merchants' orders will not be accepted. 3 years Guarantee with an attractive Silken Strap for Rs. 4-8 only. Postage & Pkng. Extra
KINGSTON WATCH AGENCY, 195-1, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

USE ALWAYS !!
'DILRANJAN'
(REGD.)
BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM
Superior to All Balms.
EFFECTIVE CURE FOR ALL ACHES
Trial will convince you
Can be had every where or from
The Bombay Stockists—
GOPALDAS VISHRAM & Coy.,
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Princess Street, Bombay.

ARYANIVAS
PHONE 26455
HINDU LODGE-BOMBAY
MUSJID BUNDER ROAD—MANDVI.

What the People Say

GRIEVANCES OF VIRAR PASSENGERS.

—:o:—

Suggestion To B. B. & C. I. Railway.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of the Agent of the B. B. & C. I Railway, through the esteemed columns of your Daily, to the inconvenience caused to passengers living in places far of from Borivali, by the running of morning trains and especially by the train timed to leave Virar at 9-30 a.m. which reaches Church Gate Station at exactly 10 a.m. thus covering the distance of about 39 miles in full one and three-quarter hours at an average of about 20 miles per hour which is far below the average running time of the G. I. P. tains. This is a matter of urgent importance, the Agent should look into in the interest of daily passengers.

In view of all the Banks and many other firms having changed their time of attendance from 9-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. sharp, it is now obligatory on the part of the Railway Authorities to look to the interest of passengers and make such arrangements as they think proper to fix the timing of arrival at Church Gate Station of the train in question, at least 10 minutes earlier than the present timing so as to enable the passengers to reach their offices in time at 10 a.m.—Yours, etc.,

A PASSENGER.

Virar, Nov. 8.

MUSLIM MEMBERS OF R. T. C.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you please publish the views of a Muslim who is well in touch with the views of a good many of his co-religionists?

On the whole, one may brush aside the representative character of the gentlemen, Hindu and Muslim, who will bloom today at the oval table, as these have been nominated by government and not elected by the party on whose behalf the pose to speak.

The Aga Khan does not represent the Muslims.

The Ali Brothers are well accustomed to turn turtle, now and again and the Muslims by now know this well.

Whatever my opinion of Mr. Jinnah's views, he is undoubtedly about the only Muslim there with gumption—but in this instance, he represents his personal friends and not the community. The rest of the Muslim members, representent, nobody but themselves I have the task of appraising the intrinsic value of the Hindu members to a Hindu.

I would ask my Muslim brothers to settle the communal question, if any, with the Hindus direct and in India in a spirit of give and take and not as an after-thought under the gaze of foreigners in London. Let all communities learn to keep religion for their homes and places of worship and appear elsewhere as Indians, first and last. In this instance they should take a lesson from Persia and Turkey. Unless the constitution is built on such solid bases it will have been built on a foundation of ice.

Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM INDIAN.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

WHO ARE THE BACKSLIDERS?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read an article in your yesterday's issue from "a boycotter" saying that some members of the Chemists and Druggists Association at Bombay have lately imported English patent medicine and druggs to the value of near. £1000/. I wish he had also given out names of such backsliders as well as the names of the medicine and druggs imported by them, so that the public would have had correct information about these deserters of our country's cause and at the same time they would have known which medicines and druggs were imported. I hope the Chemists and Druggists of Ahmedabad would take a hint from this and see that thy do not act similarly, or else they would be fully exposed.

It is a matter of great regret to know that some mill-owners in Ahmedabad are still placing orders for British goods or with British firms and I am collecting correct information in the matter and hope to write in detail about this hereafter. I, however, wish they would remain true to the cause of their country, for which they should know so many thousands of their countrymen have suffered and more are ready to suffer.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER BOYCOTTER.

Ahmedabad, Nov. 9.

VARYING SENTENCES IN MAGISTERIAL COURTS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Judges of the Bombay High Court in Mrs. Lukmani's case remarked: "The sentences should not savour of a vindicative spirit at the same time the dignity of the law of the land must be maintained, otherwise chaos and anarchy would prevail. Also nothing should be done which is calculated to shake the public faith in the British Justice which forms the solid foundation of the British Government. It has also to be noted that there is no moral turpitude in the present case."

On the 4th instant, there was a general round up of lady picketers of whom some were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for trial and the others before the 4th Court of Mr. Indravadhan Mehta. Both the batches of accused were charged with the same offences and yet the accused before His Worship Mr. Mehta were sentenced to 2 months' simple imprisonment, with Rs. 50 fine, while those before His Worship the Chief Presidency Magistrate were sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment. One fails to understand why in one case a sentence of 2 months' imprisonment was given and in the other case three times the period is awarded. That in the same city, for the same offence and for the same class of accused and on the same day two such highly inconsistent sentences can be given, tends to undermine the respect for law and justice, to maintain which, is the object of the Government. On the 7th instant again His Worship Mr. Indravadhan Mehta sentenced 3 lady picketers to 2 months simple imprisonment.

Further His Worship the Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitted on the 7th instant 2 lady picketers because molestation was not proved while all the lady picketers who were sentenced as mentioned above were sentenced without the question of molestation being inquired into. There may no doubt be some legal justification for the difference on the procedure. The fact, however, remains that all the ladies were working for the same object and in the same manner, but some of them are convicted and others are acquitted.

A passage in the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Sialkot though having not the same force as of the High Court is worth being quoted here. The passage runs: "A volunteer standing aside and merely trying to persuade a customer by folding his hands and arguing but obstructing or blocking his way, would not be guilty under the Ordinance. A verbal discussion will not render a man liable. I hope the Government and the High Court will keep a watch on the sentences passed by the Magistrates and call for the papers wherever the sentences or the proceedings appear to be unusual.—Yours, etc.

N. K. DESAI.

"BARDOLI CHARKA VERSUS JIWAN CHARKA."

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Deshpande's letter in your issue of 29th October, wherein he has tried to show that Jiwan Charka is better than Bardoli Charka. I have not used Jiwan Charka, hence I cannot say anything regarding his remarks about the same but being a constant user of Bardoli Charka I venture to state that Mr. Deshpande is making a big mistake when he puts down its speed as 200 yards per hour. Mr. Despande seems to be a bad spinner at his speed; or perhaps there is something wrong in his Bardoli Charka or his way of plying it. I am prepared to coach up Mr. Deshpande or for that matter any other person to a speed of 350 yards per hour on a Bardoli Charka within the course on 3 months.

Mr. Deshpande's remark about the Bardoli Charka that it is cumbrous and non-portable may hold good in the case of city people only, but he ought not to forget that Bardoli Charka is meant for the teeming millions of India and not for a handful of city folks. Even city people are known to be using this wheel with advantage.

Besides Bardoli Charka is not a new invention, it is the same old Indian wheel which has existed for thousands of years, and Bardoli Charka which we see to-day in only an improvement on the old pattern, while the Jiwan Charka has got to see a few more autumns before it can be compared with any other wheel. May I here suggest that the proprietors of the 'Jiwan' should send their wheel to the office of the All India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad for a certificate?

In conclusion I present the following extract to your reader, culled from "Charka Shastra," a book written by the late Maganlal Gandhi whom Mahatmaji considered to be an authority on the art of spinning:—

"Many new types of wheels are being put on the market and their sale is pressed forward irrespective of their efficiency or otherwise ... . It is necessary to warn future buyers of spinning wheels that our old pattern common charka is the best instrument for spinning."—Yours, etc.,

V. N. KHANOLKAR.

Arnala, Nov. 8.

New Delhi.—An authentic report states that on the 8th instant a collapse on underground working caused the subsidence of the surface about 200 feet in diameter on the outskirts of Jharia Town. The inhabitants in the vicinity have been warned and had vacated their dwellings but a prominent Indian resident disregarded the warning and was killed.—A. P.

STERLING SILVER
Miniature Wrist Watches
Made by
WEST-END WATCH Co.
High class keyless lever movements with 15 Jewels, cut compensated balance and steel hair-spring Well-made substantial Silver Cases of fancy cut glasses. White enamel with bold figures and hands marked
WEST-END WATCH CO.
Fine Silver Rs. 32.
MOHANDAS KAMALSY
13-14, Mumbadevi, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
PAIN BALM (Regd.)
CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS
Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

THE HINDU ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.
NEW GREAT OFFER.
Portraits OF NATIONAL LEADERS.
LARGE FIVE ART PLATES
Each containing a Single Portrait
SUITABLE for FRAMING
PRESENTED FREE WITH EACH COPY EVERY WEEK
COMMENCING FROM DECEMBER 7TH.
(As a very large demand is expected, Register your Orders well in advance)
Manager :—"The HINDU", Post Box 316.
100 Mount Road, MADRAS.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., KALKADEVI Rd. BOMBAY.
DEALERS IN
STATIONERY—For Office and School use.
DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS—
For Artists, Art Students, Technical and Engineering College, etc.
SURVEYING & ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS—
Levels, Theodolites, Prismatic Compasses, Staves and all other Drawing Office Articles and Instruments.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the homeward Mails sails at 1 p.m.
Indian Merchants' Chamber, 3rd Quarterly Meeting, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, November 17.

Improvement Trust Board, 4-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

8 am. and 12 noon—Gramophone Records

7 p.m.—Indian Children's Hour: Vaneker Mama, in Children's Stories.

9-20 p.m. Sunderabai, Vocal Music.

PRIZE ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha a prize elocution competition, open to Parsis of 18 years and over, will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. on the following subject: "Causes of unemployment amongst Parsis, the remedies, how the Parsi Hunnar Shala can be made more prominent, popular and useful." Competitors are requested to be present at the hall at 5-30 p.m.

STUDENT'S SWADESHI EXHIBITION

French Bridge Road, Chowpatty.

Don't fail to pay a visit and give impetus to Swadeshi. The Exhibition will be kept open from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

To-day's entertainment programme

The Famous Musician
NARAYANRAO VYAS
Of
Radio and His Master's Voice Records Fame.

TILAK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

The Secretaries of the T. M. Committee write:—

As decided at the meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday the 11th instant members are requested to assemble at Mr. Phadke's studio, Lam's Building opposite Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, to-day at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.) to inspect the clay models of Lok. Tilak's Statue and the pedestal.

—:o:—

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The third quarterly general meeting of the Chamber will be held in the office of the Chamber to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) i.e. 2-20 p.m. (B.T.), to receive the report of the work done by the Committee during the months of July, August and September 1930.

WANTED SHERIFF'S EXPLANATION.

Requisitions To Meet Again On Tuesday

The prominent signatories to the requisition sent to the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting to protest against police methods again met at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Friday afternoon.

WANTED SHERIFF'S EXPLANATION!

It was decided that a letter should be sent to the Sheriff asking him under what rule he refused to convene a public meeting of the citizens, as desired by the requisitionists. It was also decided to meet again on Tuesday next, finally to decide the place of meeting and to other matters regarding the same.

A SUGGESTION TO THE MAYOR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I appeal to our popular Mayor, through your columns, that in view of the Sheriff's refusal to call a public meeting to protest against the police highhandedness towards lady satyagrahis in Bombay, his own dear city that he is the most proper person under the circumstances to call a public meeting to protest against the police action and the Govt.s. interference in the Sheriff's discretion.—Yours etc.

CITIZEN.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS,
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road.

Sunday, 16th November, at 6 p.m
Public Lecture
THE THEOSOPHICAL MOVEMENT.
What is Theosophy?
Who are Theosophists?
True and False in Theosophy.

CONGRESS SHALL ULTIMATELY RULE THIS COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

fore I was released I had made up my mind to go to Allahabad and see him as soon as I was free to do so. While I was in jail I had sent him a telegram on my behalf and on behalf of my fellow prisoners inquiring about his health. That telegram never reached him nor were we informed of what happened to it.

Another reason of my not being very active was my own illness. I do not know how, but I got fever. I am ashamed of it. I am a peasant and it is shameful for a peasant to fall ill.

"MOVEMENT NO LONGER IN NEED OF LEADERS."

"Friends have been advising me to be cautious. I am told some leaders must remain out to carry on work and perhaps they require my help. Now, no one knows better than I do, as to where and when to get arrested. I need nobody's advice in that respect. I am the last man to play into the enemy's hands. If I feel that my going to jail will be more useful for country's cause. I will not be out of jail for a moment, but if I think otherwise, I will not take any hasty step.

However, I feel that our movement is no longer in need of leaders. When even ordinary workers are jailed in Gujarat, how can I be expected to remain out? Surely the Government which is afraid of my young daughter must be afraid of me.

Regarding the Gujarat peasants the Sirdar said, that it was not merely a question of the confiscation of his lands or property. His very honour was at stake and he had to save it first. If he could save that he would make fortune again in no time.

GUJARATIS MAKING HISTORY

Gujaratis, he said, were so far known for their business spirits and their knack for making money but now the time had come for them to make history and his heart was gladdened to see that they were making it.

He was told that the merchants were on the verge of bankruptcy To Gujaratis it was not an unknown thing. If one became insolvent by sacrificing his all for his country it was better than going to the insolvency court after wasting your fortune in races gambling or, at the Stock Exchange..

OUR IS A CIVILIZED FIGHT.

Reverting again to the Gujarat peasants, the Sirdar said: "Ours is a civilized fight. We are fighting with clean weapons. I had advised the peasants to bear all the repression cheerfully and not to resort to any under-hand measure. But if the zoolum became unbearable then to vacate the lands and to migrate. It was better to do so than to do acts which would mar the fair name of our Great Leader. I hear that the peasants of Bardoli and some from Borsad have migrated. I am not at all sorry for it. After all what is their number? Bardoli's total population is 80,000 to 90,000. Add to it 40,000 to 50,000 from Borsad Taluka. That is not a big number. In a country like India, perhaps as many people died every day. No one knows where they go.

BETTER TO DIE A NOBLE DEATH.

My peasants are at least taking something with them for the evening meal, but those who migrate this world go empty-handed Everyone has to undertake that migration, remember, even those who wield the lathis, bayonets and guns. They also cannot escape it. But it makes all the difference to die a noble death than an ignominious one.

Continuing, he added: "To me it is enough to read what an impartial English observer like Mr. Brailsford has said of Gujarat peasants. It gladdened my heart to read that it was a unique thing in history and he saw things actually happening of which he had read in Fairy Tales. I am accused that I am sacrificing Gujarat for the rest of India Well perhaps I am. I would not mind if the province, as at present appearing on India's map, disappeared altogether. I know we have to draw a new map of India, and it gives me satisfaction to feel that in that new map Gujarat will have the most honourable position.

SAVING THE SOUL OF GUJARAT

My effort is to save the soul of Gujarat peasant. Let the Government deprive him of his piece of land and his worldly belongings. I have tried to teach peasants to save his soul, and his self-respect and making himself immortal in history.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY MERCHANTS

Sirdar Vallabhbhai then made an impassioned appeal to the merchants of Bombay to stick to the boycott of foreign cloth That he said was the foundation on which the whole movement was based. He appealed to them to devote their energies to the development of Indian industries. It could not be done, he said, unless the merchants came to help the movement.

He exhorted them to give up once for all the idea of ever reviving the trade in foreign cloth. "Take it from me," he said, "that it is an impossibility. Even if you desire to do so the country would not allow you at least the awakened womanhood of India will not."

If I had my own way, I would have removed the whole stock to New Delhi and burnt it there. Your decisions to close the markets for 15 days and one month show that perhaps you are not still sure as to the ultimate results of this movement. How long do you think this Gvoernment can carry on by resorting to lathi charges and issuing Ordinances?

IRWIN'S TEN COMMANDMENTS!

Lord Irwin has so far issued nine. I wish he issues one more so that he may stand comparison with Christ, who is famous for his Ten Commandments. Any Government that resorts to repression and coercing the poor peasants is doomed. Take it from me that this state of affairs cannot last long.

CONGRESS SHALL RULE THIS COUNTRY.

The ultimate result is bound to be the establishment of the rule of Indian National Congress in this country and I ask you to make an inventory of all your goods and to give it to the Congress. I make a solemn promise that every pie will be paid to you by India's National Government even by raising loans if there are not sufficient funds. That is the assurance that Jawaharlal has given to you and I repeat it.

NATIONAL UNIFORM.

Finally the Sirdar made a fervent appeal to the audience to use khaddar and khaddar alone which he said was the outward symbol of India's religion, culture and civilization and a sign of active sympathy with millions of starving and semi-naked Indians. Moreover by putting on this national uniform you become a "walking Congress House" and thereby add to the strength of the movement for Indian freedom, he added.

Addressing the merchants' he exhorted them to turn the Mulji Jetha Market into a Khadi Markets so that the Japanese would have no more a chance of selling thousands of Japanese made Gandhi caps and Indian mills may not produce "Khadi."

The Sirdar then sold khaddar worth several thousand rupees to those who were present and left the place amidst tumultuous cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Inquilab Zindabad."

A posse of a dozen police constables and four Sub-Inspectors waited outside the building perhaps as a guard of honour to the Sirdar.

Dr. Muzhur-ul-Huq Gour. ex-Vice-President of the Bombay War Council who was released from jail on Friday.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Nov. 14.

Previous closing rate	11.10
To-day's opening rate	11.06
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	11.16
Difference	plus .06

Broach expectations A-M Rs. 201

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Previous closing rate	6.02
To-day's opening rate	5.92
Difference	—.10
To-day's closing rate	5.99
Difference	—.03

FOREIGN CLOTH SHOP PICKETERS ACQUITTED

Others Given Six Months Hard Labour For Wearing Congress Uniforms

Judgment was delivered by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court on Friday afternoon in the case in which Ramanlal Jaisingbhai and five others were charged under Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act i.e., assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly.

The Magistrate had previously pointed out to the prosecution that in view of the recent ruling of the High Court that peaceful picketing without causing obstruction or molestation was no offence, he could not convict the accused unless they were proved to be members of an unlawful assembly.

The Magistrate observed that as the police officer's evidence showed that the accused were merely sitting in front of the shop they were not guilty. Ramanlal and three others who had pleaded "not guilty" were, therefore, acquitted.

The other two accused who were in Congress Uniform were sentenced to six months' hard labour.

HARD LABOUR FOR WEARING CONGRESS UNIFORM

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

garkar defied the order and came to Surat. He was arrested and brought to Bombay and placed before a Magistrate, who awarded him six months' simple imprisonment.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

BOMBAY Nov. 14.

Sjt. Govind Abba a Satyagrahi volunteer was arrested to-day at 12 noon, hile distributing leaflets exhorting the public not to deposit any money in the Post Office Savings Banks, at the G. P. O.

Mr. Kamalakar Waman another Satyagrahi Volunteer was arrested at the Kalbadevi post office to-day for the same reason.

Mr. Pandharinath Gopal Potdar was arrested at the Lady Jamshedji Road Post Office for a similar offence.

Mr. Dattoo Dhondu was arrested while he was distributing leaflets at the Post Office at Dadar but he was released after being taken up to the Lock-up.

Mr. Nasarwanji Framji was arrested to-day at about 2 p. m. for distributing leaflets at the Mazgaon post office.

r. Dattoo Dhondu was arrested at the same time at the Clare Road P. O. Sjts. Ramanlal, Nathoo Shantilal, and Bapu, the four volunteers who were arrested on the 11th for foreign cloth picketing at Mandvi were released to-day.

NEAR P. OFFICES.

Messrs. Ramji Dhondu, Pandu Masnya Bade, Baliram Narayan, and Shiva Kashiram Amre who were arrested yesterday for distributing leaflets at various Post Offices in the G Ward were sentenced to-day as follows:—

The first two were sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default 6 weeks more each. The third was sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and the fourth to 4 months' R. I.

The following volunteers were arrested at the following shops for Foreign Cloth Picketing in the Fort area:

Bhaoo Ganoo and Gawla Chandi at E. Spinner & Co. Kashinath Ambaji at E. D. Sassoon & Co. Mahadev Tatyaba at Graham Trading Co. Shanker Bapu at E. Spinner & Co.

JAIL FOR LEAFLETS.

A Satyagrahi volunteer by name Madhukar was arrested to-day at the Laibag post office for distributing leaflets, and he was sentenced to five months and a half R. I.

Mr. Shuban Keshav who was arrested at the Dadar Post Office ed yesterday was sentenced to five months and a half S. I.

Mr. Shuban Keshav ho was arrested for distributing leaflets at the Matunga Post Office was tried and sentenced to-day to 4 months' R. I.

Pandurang who was also arrested yesterday was sentenced to five and half months' R. I. He was arrested for distributing leaflets at the Mahim Post Office.

Mr. Mhadukar Gopalrao who was arrested at the Post Office No. 12 yesterday for distributing leaflets, was sentenced to 6 months' R. I.

AT DADAR POST OFFICE.

Mr. Murari a Congress volunteer who was arrested at the Dadar Post Office on the 12th inst. was sentenced to-day to 4 months' S. I. Mr. Daji Krishna Chavan, a Congress volunteer was sentenced to 4 months' R. I.

Messrs Mahadev Shivaji and Babaji who were arrested at the Mulji Jetha Market for foreign cloth picketing to-day, were sentenced to 6 months' R. I. each:.

JAILED FOR CONGRESS BULLETIN.

Mr. Sunderlal Thakker who was arrested to-day at the Kalbadevi Post Office for distributing leaflets was sentenced to 6 months' R. I.

Mr. Dasharathkumar who was arrested for selling Congress Bulletin was sentenced to-day to 6 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default 6 weeks more, by Mr. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court.

Two Desh Sevikas Jailed

Mrs. Bhanumati R. Dave and Mrs. Chandanben M. Shah, two ladies who were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shops at New Charni Road on Friday noon were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, charged with being members of the Desh Sevika Sangha which has been declared unlawful.

The accused admitted that they were members of the Desh Sevika Sangh, but refused to participate in the trial.

FOUND GUILLY.

The Magistrate found them guilty under Section 17, Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced them to three months simple imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default further one months simpe imprisonment.

Sergeant Talyor attached to the Lamington Road Police Station giving evidence stated that he saw the two ladies "loitering" in front of foreign cloth shops at New Charni Road. He watched them till 12 noon, and then arrested them. The cloth shops were open, but no customers had come.

Witness produced a list of members of the Desh Sevika Sangha seized by the police from the office of the Sangha on October 15. The names of the accused appeared on the list.

On the admission of the accused that they were members of the Desh Sevika Sangha, the Magistrate sentenced them as above.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

Second LL. B. Exam. Results

The following are the names of successful candidates at the Second LL.B. examination held in October 1930.

Second Class: G. N. Abhyankar, B. V. Athavale, S. K. Bhandarkar, P. C. Bharucha, G. D. Bunyan, A. V. Chituis, A. A. H. Dadia, E. A. Dalal, K. K. Gokhale, S. R. Gupte, F. Hughes, B. J. Jani, R. D. Jani, P. V. Joshi, K. J. Kapadia, B. J. Karnik, B. A. Khabya, A. S. Khanolkar, S. B. Kulkarni, A. M. Mahajan, G. G. Mahajan, R. M. Marathe, S. M. Mehendale, N. S. Gurusiddappa, N. Ramaswami, K. C. Parikh, M. Patel, V. B. Patwardhan, S. G. Phatak, V. R. Pradhan, S. L. Ranade, R. D. Rangnekar, M. K. Rao, P. D. Thye, B. J. Vimadalal, P. C. Vyas, G. L. Apte, G. D. Apte, A. R. Bagi, B. B. Channappa, B. Shivram Krishna, S. S. Bhagwat, C. H. Rudrappa, H. A. Dabir, V. L. Deo, G. L. Deodhar, M. S. Deole, V. V. Dixit, V. V. Dongrekar, D. S. Gadgil, N. P. Gandhi, M. H. Godbole, P. G. Gogate, J. V. Jakatdar, K. Ramamurti, S. D. Kothawale, R. V. Kulkarni, K. H. Kulkarni, M. N. Kulkarni, N. R. Kulkarni, R. N. Kulkarni, T. S. Kulkarni, L. R. Mankani, S. P. Manoli, M. V. Mehendale, N. S. Metrani, M. D. Tavanappa, M. B. Norhalin Wadoker, A. B. Patil, E. H. Pothiawala, V. R. Ranade, V. K. Sathe, K. K. Shete, N. B. Sidhanty, G. P. Sohoni, V. R. Vagh, J. R. Vaidya, V. V. Vatave, G. P. Vyas, H. M. Dave, P. B. Deo, S. G. Desai, R. M. Engineer, J. L. Jobanputra, N. G. Kharod, K. S. Narasimiah, M. M. Mehta, N. J. Mehta, C. N. Sanghvi, C. M. Shah, J. C. Shah, V. M. Shah, P. G. Sheth, S. S. Shevade, D. B. Trivedi, H. D. Trivedi, N. L. Vyas, T. L. Bhagtani, B. A. Chandiramani, V. L. A. D'Abreo, M. I. A. K. Kazi, M. M. Nanavati and G. R. K. H. K. M. Soomra.

Pass: O. L. Abraham, M. S. Adhikari, K. L. Agaskar, E. M. Alvares, M. S. Baig, L. Banwari, C. N. Basat, R. R. Bapat, L. B. Bilimoria, K. R. Chitre, J. B. Desai, S. A. Despande, V. H. Dholakia, F. X. D'Silva, M. M. Gandhi, U. S. Shamrao, H. J. Joshi, M. D. Joshi, V. H. Kamat, G. H. Kanani, M. G. Murudiah, D. M. Mehta, R. V. Mehta, S. M. Merchant, P. P. Mistry, R. H. Pandit, R. D. Pandit, P. Raghavendrarao, B. J. Presswalla, M. S. Ranjit, C. H. Sanghavi, K. M. Shah, R. M. Shah, B. R. Shukla, H. H. Syed, H. A. Syed, S. R. Tamhane, T. S. Thakur, H. D. Trivedi, R. J. Trivedi, T. H. Trivedi, A. S. Virabharrappa, B. M. Shivalingappa, R. G. Bhope, J. B. Chaitanya, S. A. Desai, H. M. Deshpande M. G. Deshpande, V. D. Deshpande, H. S. Prabhayya, V. D. Joshi, B. A. Kittur, S. B. Limaye, M. Narasimhiah, V. B. Naik, K. N. Pandit, B. T. Paranjpe, R. S. Paranjpye, S. B. S. A. S. Peerjada, T. G. Phatak, D. G. Pujari, M. H. M. Pali, S. H. Rahalkar, S. G. Salwekar, R. D. Sangrokar, H. R. A. Shaikh, R. K. Sohoni, S. J. Venkatesh, T. M. Puttasiddappa, M. V. Udas, S. N. Vaidya, W. K. Wagh, D. B. Adhwaryu, J. N. Ambegaoker, D. S. Desai, V. S. Joshi, S. A. Kadia, G. G. Majmundar, H. J. Mehta, H. J. Nanavati, D. K. Pandya, C. C. Patel, A. S. Shaikh, B. U. Shukla, N. B. Upadhyay, A. D'Costa, H. J. Marzban and K. D. Thadani.

STOCK AND SHARE

ABSENCE OF DEMAND TELLING

A Grinding Market

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The Share Market opened rather steady made several attempts to harden prices but in the absence of any demand, prices declined during the later part on jobbers selling. The market is grinding around present level and operators have no nerves to take any definite stand. Most of the bearish factors are discounted but improved demand for mill cloth discourage short selling. On the other hand uncertain political situation is checking any aggressive buying. Under the circumstances prices are fluctuating within a scalping range. Bombay Burma shares again suffered further decline to-day in liquidation owing to smaller dividend. Tata Steel shares fluctuated within a narrow limit with a steady tone. Cement shares were more or less neglected.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones state that with public interest still small, there has been very little support for speculative scrips and professional bulls and weak holders have had to cut their losses owing to lack of carry-over facilities in the market.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Bombay Dyeing 675, 77, 67, 71, 68
Century 245, 41, 42, 38, 41, 40
Colaba 100, 99-6
Crescent 65, 63-2
Fazul 375, 67, 68, 66
Indore 326, 25
Madhowji N 25
Nagpur 385, 83
New Great 137, 40, 35, 36
Pearl 217 10 12 11
Simplex 52, 51
Swadeshi 275, 77, 72.
Burma 527, 30, 15, 16, 13
Hydro 102, 3, 2
Tram 116, 15
Deff 286, 83
Ord 36-5, 27, 26-2, 4
Bundi 12-8
Indian 165, 66, 63, 65
Katni Ord 142, 40
Alcock 57

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

August 1930.

The supplement to the "Indian Trade Journal" states that during the month of August, 1930, 70 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1,03 lakhs, as against 54 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1,81 lakhs in the preceding month and 68 companies with Rs. 1,35 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 28 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 39 lakhs. The largest flotation in August, was the International Trading Corporation, United Provinces, with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Fourteen companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 64 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of August, 1930. Seven companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 40 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st August, 1930, were finally dissolved during this month.

There was a net increase of Rs. 22 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of August, 1930.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Following a decline of 19 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 201-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery. It is expected that the next Indian Government cotton crop estimate will be a bearish one and some operators were reported selling. Prices declined to Rs. 200-12, but again improved to Rs. 202 on short covering. Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 9 points, which influenced some selling and the market became easy. The market closed easy at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 200/4
Oomra D-J 165/4
Bengal D-J 159/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Nov. 143.40—1.90
Feb 134.30—1.70
May 129.00—0.80

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 14.

125	Ralli Bros	Pulgaon	162
59	Ralli Bros	Darwah	162
103	Ralli Bros	Amraoti	162
60	Motiram Vaghji	Ujjain	172
44	Khimji Punja	Bhavi Old	124
55	A Damodar	Sailu	163
100	A Damodar	Pandurna	167
42	Textile Mill	Nizamabad	195
50	Japan Cotton & Co	Harij	183
156	Mithabhai Nathoo	Lakhtar	179
27	Mithabhai	Petlad	179
17	Mithabhai	Dhandhuka	179
135	Phoenix Mill	Bijapur	192
43	The Western Mill	Baramati New	180

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Broach	190/193
Bengal	141/146
Mathia	153/159
Khandeish	155/161
Akola/Khamgaon	158/163
Nagpur/Wardha	164/177
Barsi/Kurduwadi	155/161
Jalna/Aurangabad	158/163
Nagar/Vambori	153/160
Purna/Parbani	160/165
Khandwa/Sanavad	159/164
Indore/Ujjain	161/173
Miraj/Sangli	217/225
Coompta	212/225
Tirupur/Cambodia	245/267

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales:—

Receipts to date 13-11-30 1930-31 5185000; 1929-30 5031000
Receipts yesterday 13-11-30 1930-31 51000; 1929-30 46000
Exports to date 13-11-30 1930-31 2700000 1929-30 2688000
Stock at Ports 7-11-30 3773000 1929-30 2387000
Stock Interior Towns 7-11-30 1930-31 1592000 1929-30 1349000
Stock Liverpool 7-11-30 1930-31 766000 1929-30 662000
Visible Supply 7-11-30 1930-31 7317000 1929-30 5673000
Quantity in Sight 7-11-30 1930-31 7022000; 1929-30 7800000
Quantity out of Sight 7-11-30 1930-31 2800000 1929-30 4000000

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Mint Gold Ready Rs. 21-6-6
Mint Gold 1st settlement Rs. 21-4-0
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement Rs. 21-5-0
Silver Ready Rs. 47-14-0
Silver 1st settlement Rs. 47-13-0
Silver 2nd Settlement Rs. 47-12-0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1930.

A CONSTITUTIONAL FRAUD.

It is not easy to say which is the greater constitutional fraud, the Simon Commission's Report or the just published Government of India's Despatch. At the first blush the former would appear to be the more odious. It is insolent in its defiance of the National demand. The latter pretends to liberalise it in some respects; but examined in the light of past experience, its apparent liberal features are seen to be spurious subterfuges that mock the National Demand as much as the Simon Report. To Congressmen the Despatch is in every sense untouchable. It is leagues behind the demand of the most moderate among the Nationalists. Indeed we doubt if there is any party in India that would be satisfied with the proposals of the Government of India. Even the carefully packed Round Table Conference is bound to brand the Despatch as reactionary. The Provincial Autonomy which the Despatch concedes is poor even as a sop without corresponding autonomy at the Centre. And so long as power in the Central Administration continues to remain in the hands of an alien bureaucracy, the diminishing control of the Secretary of State, recommended by the Despatch, is an accession of power to the bureaucracy rather than to the people. It may be that the Government of India are aware that at the Round Table Conference they will have to make some surrenders and that they are only following the familiar haggler's trick of conceding as little as possible at the outset But as it is, the Despatch is a constitutional fraud.

The truth of this statement should be obvious to any Indian who even casually examines the proposals of "Reform" in the Central Administration. At first sight it may appear that there is an element of responsibility conceded at the Centre, a kind of Dyarchy, the Legislature having some real though limited control over at least a section of the Administration. But there is no real responsibility at all. In the first place no member of the Central Executive Council is removable by the vote of the Legislature. The Governor-General and three official members of the Council will control the Reserved or Security subjects to be specified by Parliament, such as, defence, foreign relations, internal security, financial obligations, financial stability, protection of minorities and the rights of the Services recruited by the Secretary of State, etc. Precious little remains to be controlled by the two non-official members of the Council to be chosen by the Viceroy from among the elected members of the Legislature. The so-called Security subjects are mainly vested interests which the British are selfish enough to perpetuate at the expense of India. But the Despatch indulges in some hypocritical cant of altruism in reserving the subjects under Parliamentary control. "It would be nothing but dis-service" (to Indian interests"), says the Despatch, "for the British Parliament to transfer its responsibility in respect of key departments as Finance, Commerce and Law and Order until the foundations for confidence in the policy of those who would control affairs under the new regime had been established." Such impudent hypocritical regard for Indian interests will hardly deceive anyone who has followed the long and notorious record of British administration of India It is rather a guilty conscience that makes the British nervous about their future prospects in India. What is Self-Government worth if Finance Commerce, Law and Order are in alien hands?

The "Daily Telegraph" and the "News-Chronicle" object to the proposal that the Executive should always include a number of elected members of the Legislature. Why should they object to this cunning device of using Indian elected members as a buffer against the Legislature, to make them pliant by making them removable by the Governor-General but not by the Legislature? It is sheer nonsense for the "Mail" to urge that the Despatch "loads the dice in favour of Dominion Status." There is not even a semblance of Dominion Status in the Despatch so far as the Central Government and its relations to Parliament are concerned. We are curious to know what Messrs. Sapru and Jayakar wold think of the Despatch signed as it is by their Patron-Saint Lord Irwin. When recently the latter talked of a large measure of Self-Government with temporary and most necessary safeguards, the Congress saw through the deceptive formula, but Messrs. Sapru and Jayakar were deceived by it. They are now perhaps sadder but wiser men. Or perhaps they would now transfer their faith to Mr. MacDonald. However disillusionment will not be long in coming. Will the Moderates at least then shed their mendicancy and join their fellow countrymen in more effective measures of winning Swaraj?

WELCOME VISIT.

Mr. Wilson, Bombay's Police Chief, visited the Congress Hospital yesterday. From what he must have observed there, we are sure he must have obtained an adequate and convincing idea of the results of "minimum force" in action upon unresisting non-violent crowds, when the police charge them. We congratulate Mr. Wilson on having realised the necessity of visiting the Hospital and seeing things for himself. His example deserves to be followed by the Home Member and the Governor. We hope his visit will enable Mr. Wilson to notice the urgency of making a salutary departure in the police methods of dealing with public meetings and demonstrations. It will be recalled that when Mr. Healy took over charge of the Police Commissionership of Bombay, he declared, after having witnessed the gruesome incidents at Bhatia Baug, that he did not desire to use force against non-violent participators in political agitation. For reasons with which the public is well acquainted, Mr. Healy's own wishes seem to have been over-ridden, and the "lathi" way to secure "peace and tranquillity" continues to be in operation. Mr.. Wilson may well make a departure from this method and institute humane methods. There is no complaint against the police performing the duties imposed upon them by enforcing the law against its breakers in the proper manner but there is very justifiable complaint against the manner in which they have been performing them. Civil Resisters court arrest. They do not shirk imprisonment. This alone should make it easy for Mr. Wilson to substitute humane methods in dealing with the situation.

WHEN WILL THE SHERIFF RESIGN ?

The Sheriff of Bombay having been prevented by Government from convening a public meeting to protest against the treatment of women on 26th October in spite of a requisition for such a meeting being signed by numerous prominent citizens, the principal requisitionists have rightly decided to hold a public meeting on their own account at an early date. The requisitionists are also understood to have decided to ask the Sheriff to explain to the public the principles which govern him in convening public meetings. We hope he will publish the correspondence that has passed between him and the Government and rather resign his post than submit to principles imposed upon him by Government. If he fails to resign, the only conclusion the public will draw is that he upholds the Government view of the Police treatment of women Satyagrahis. When will he resign?

SCANDALOUS.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, after his release from the Yerrowda Jail, visited Hyderabad and intended to visit other centres in Sind to study the political situation. He addressed a meeting at Hyderabad and we have not heard that there was a "disturbance of public peace". But "public peace", according to official ideas, seems to be a very fragile quantity in Karachi, because on Mr. Jairamdas' arrival there he was served with an order prohibiting him from addressing public meetings in Karachi for a period of two months. This is an unwarranted interference with freedom of speech. If a person says something which Authority considers "seditious", it has the power of arresting and prosecuting him. But to gag freedom of speech in the manner in which officialdom is doing in the case of Congress leaders is a scandalous misuse of power. It is this prohibition itself that disturbs public peace instead of maintaining it.

HONOUR TO INDIA.

The signal distinction conferred on Sir C. V. Raman, of the award of the Nobel Prize for Physics is not only a fitting tribute and an international recognition of the research work of this brilliant Indian Physicist, but also an honour to his country. Sir C. V. Raman's career is amazing in the fertility of remarkable research. India has reason to be proud of her sons like Bose, Raman, Ray and Radhakrishnan. Their achievements in the fields of science and philosophy, in spite of numerous handicaps, indicate how our countrymen can master an unpropitious environment. We have no doubt that if the environment is bettered, if adequate facilities for research are made available to Indians, this country will soon add to the distinguished list of its savants.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT & THE ORDINANCE.

A LEGAL AND CRITICAL RETROSPECT.

(BY A SOLICITOR.)
II.

Every day we hear of a number of cases of trials in the Police Courts, wherein persons are convicted under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fines. In some cases, the whole trial is completed within a few minutes only and the accused is immediately convicted and sentenced to different punishments, as if it were a scene in a drama and the curtain falls. The record of the proceedings as appears from reports in the papers shows a number of lacunae on material points of law on which no evidence seems to have been taken by the trying magistrates, as required by the Criminal Law Amendment Act. As the liberty of citizens depends upon a correct interpretation of the Sections of the Criminal Law Amendment Act it is of the utmost importance that the scope and operations of the said Act, should be critically and impartially examined with a view to test the legality of the various sentences at present inflicted by the magistrates for offences under the said Act.

WHAT THE PREAMBLE SAYS.

At the very outset, if one looks at the preamble of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, he will at once find that the said Act is only meant for the prohibition of Associations dangerous to the public peace. The scope of the said Act, having been thus defined, it is apparent that the first duty of the trying magistrates in such cases would be to insist on legal proof as to whether the accused is a member of an unlawful association or whether he is in any way connected with any such associations. Unless, therefore, the magistrate is satisfied on the above points one fails to understand, how an individual, who is not proved to have any connection with such an unlawful association could be charged and convicted under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, sometimes for the only alleged offence of picketing which is held not to be an offence by the Bombay High Court. The local Governments have declared certain bodies as unlawful Associations under Section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in pursuance of the new Ordinance No. 9 of 1930, promulgated by H. E. the Viceroy. It is well known that the only unlawful Association that subsists at present in Bombay, is the War Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee or the Satyagraha Committee consisting of five members only. All other bodies connected with the Congress such as the Desh Sevika Sangh, the Hindusthani Seva Dal and Prabhat Feris, etc., having different specific functions have been dissolved prior to the Notification of the Bombay Government declaring the said Association to be unlawful.

VITAL POINT.

Apart from the resolutions of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, it is a fundamental principle of the Criminal Jurisprudence that by promulgation of the Ordinance of H. E. the Viceroy and the Notifications of the local Governments, all the prohibited Associations are deemed to have been dissolved by operation of law and every subject is presumed to act according to law. At present the only living body is the Satyagraha Committee or the War Council inasmuch as we hear of resolutions passed by the said body appointing their officers and secretaries, etc. In face of this, could any one presume that any such Association as the Desh Sevika Sangh, etc., subsists in absence of clear and definite proof of its existence or of fresh acts of specific activities by such bodies? Individual cases of picketing by separate individuals unconnected with any such bodies cannot by themselves prove that the particular association of which picketing was the specific object subsists and in that event, no charge of being a member of that particular association declared to be unlawful, could be sustained under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act when that body stands dissolved as aforesaid, in absence of clear proof, in that direction.

WHAT SECTION 17-1 SAYS.

At first it would be very important to consider what are the express provisions of Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act which have been freely and indiscriminately used by the Police and applied to cases of innocent picketing by individuals unconnected with any prohibited bodies. Material and relevant provisions of Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act run as follows:—

"(i) Whoever is a member of an unlawful association or
(ii) takes part in meetings of any association or
(iii) in any way assists the operations of any such association shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both."

Now if a person is proved to be a member of an unlawful association or to take part in their meetings, no further evidence need be led to prove the said charge. But as regards the third sub-clause of Section 17 of the said Act: "In some way assisting the operations of any such association" which has been nowadays freely applied to cases of picketing, one has got to examine critically whether the said charge is sustainable under the provisions of the said Section. The words of the said Section require to be thoroughly understood in their ordinary and natural meaning to test the legality of the convictions under the said charge. Now, at the outset it should be borne in mind that the whole of the second part of the Criminal Law Amendment Act comprising of Sections 15 to 18 is headed "Unlawful Associations" and all the sub-clauses of Section 17 of the said Act, mention unlawful association as the common ingredient and essential element to make out the charge under the said Section.

EXISTENCE OF UNLAWFUL BODY MUST BE PROVED.

The prosecution must, therefore, to bring home the charge, under Section 17 of the said Act, prove that there is a subsisting unlawful association and the charge of assisting the operations of any such association cannot be sustained unless such association is first proved to exist. Now Section 15 of the said Act defines an association as any combination of body of persons, whether the same be known by any distinctive name or not. If therefore, there is no proof before the trying Court of a combination of body of persons there is no association and "a fortiori" no unlawful association and so, the charge of assisting the operations of any such association falls to ground in a case where an individual unconnected with such association is found to be doing any act such as picketing even though at one time he may have been a member of such body and out of a bravado spirit he may carry on his person the badge of that body. The object becomes unlawful only when done by a body of persons in combination and not when done by an individual singly as apart from and independent of the said body. The word "operations" has been defined by the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate in a recent case as "workings or activities of such an association". Therefore to bring home the charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful association, the prosecution must prove three things (1) that there is an unlawful association, (2) that there are actual operations of such association and (3) that the accused has assisted the operations of such association. If therefore the accused who is not in any way connected with such bodies separately carried out any of the objects of the prohibited association by adopting the said object as his own act, he cannot be said to be assisting the operations of any such association within the meaning of Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The same reasoning would apply to the case of innocent picketing which is held not to be an offence. In spite of this the magistrates have convicted pickets to various terms of imprisonment on a charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful association under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act without calling for any evidence that there is such unlawful association in existence, that it contines its activities and operations, that the accused has taken part in and assisted the operations of the said association or does any such act at the instance of the said association.

SIMILAR OR COGNATE OBJECT.

The prosecution must, therefore, prove that the accused has somehow or other taken part in and thus assisted the operations of such unlawful association in some activity of the said body and at their instance or as a part and parcel of their activity. It, therefore, follows that if an individual is found to be carrying out a simi-

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Unmasked.

It will be noticed that in the discussions in the British Press and in the despatch sent by the Government of India, there is one most essential thing, about which Indians are considered to be unfit as yet "to assume responsibility", the defence of their own country. And altruistic Britain must therefore impose a large military burden on India "to defend her frontier from attack". India has to pay heavily too for the farce of keeping up the Geneva League, whose members talk of peace while the more important among them assiduously prepare for war. Signor Mussolini has at least had the decency of exposing the whole farce. He said in a recent speech: "Who is it that is violating the Covenant of the League? It is those who created and are trying to maintain two classes of States —one armed to the teeth, the other disarmed. What legal and moral inquity can there be between an armed man and one who is defenceless?" Indians will appreciate the point.

The Boycott Tells.

Mr. Tattersall's latest report from Manchester regarding the position of the British textile trade with India throws interesting light on the efforts of the Lancashire dealers to secure orders from India—and their failure. The report says: "Expectations of an improvement in business with India are not likely to be realised just at present. The news from Bombay must be considered to be a setback." From Calcutta too the British textile manufacturers cannot expect encouragement. "The attitude of the dealers in Calcutta remains disappointing and only isolated sales have taken place." For the British exporters only two centres in India afford some hope, Madras and Karachi. "More orders have been booked" to these places. But the recent decision at the beginning of this month on the part of the Karachi Foreign Cloth Dealers' Association not to deal in foreign textiles must have come as a rude shock to the British exporters. The Indian boycott is telling severely on Lancashire.

Dodges.

We have pointed out before how, in spite of peaceful picketing being declared by several judges not to be an offence under the so-called Picketing Ordinance, several magistrates convict certain pickets ostensibly on the ground that they belong to organisations declared unlawful. The District Magistrate of Belgaum has chosen a different way of dealing with pickets, whether they are Congressmen or not. He has under Section 39 (1) of the Bombay District Police Act prohibited persons from loitering outside cloth shops in towns and villages of the Belgaum District whether with the intention of preventing or dissuading members of the public from entering those shops or otherwise. Thus peaceful pickets will be punished not on the ground they picketed but that they disobeyed an official order. But we doubt whether picketing of foreign cloth shops will come to an end in the district or elsewhere in India so long as there is need for picketing.

More Vagaries.

To magisterial vagaries there is no end. The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras has passed an order prohibiting political demonstrations in the city on the ground that organised protests against Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's sentence or the Round Table Conference might lead to breaches of the peace. We do not know whether this is a lawful order: but possibly in these days it must be presumed that a British Indian magistrate, like the king, can do no wrong. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Cuddalore is a whole-hogger. He has decreed that for the next two months "nobody should form or participate in any kind of procession or demonstration or convene or participate in any of the political meetings or gatherings within the Cuddalore Taluka." Does it not occur to Government that such high-handed and capricious orders bring law into contempt and goad even law-abiding persons into civil disobedience?

"Terrorising The Ryot In Gujarat"

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER CONDEMN POLICE "ZULUM"

PLEAD FOR REMISSION OF LAND REVENUES

"No Justification For Force Used :" "Proceed By Law"

We give below a letter from J. K. Mehta, Esq., M.A., Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, to The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, pleading for "a review of the situation in Bardoli, and Borsad Talukas from a statesmanlike and considerate standpoint" and annexing a report on the condition of those Talukas prepared by Messrs. L. R. Tairsee and J. K. Mehta.

Sir,—I am directed by the Government of Bombay to the situation as it exists in some of the Talukas of Gujerat at present. My Committee were much perturbed at the reports they had been receiving regarding the situation from some of their members, and also at what has appeared in the Press. They therefore sent two representatives, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, ex-President and a Member of the Committee of the Chamber, and Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Chamber, to see the situation personally and to submit their report to them. These two gentlemen have been to the Bardoli and Borsad Talukas and have submitted their report. A copy of this report is herewith sent as annexure to this letter.

CASE FOR REMISSION.

It will be seen from this report that agriculturists from several villages in both the Talukas and also in some other talukas of the Kaira district have left their farms and their homesteads and migrated to the adjoining Indian State territory. The next assessment is, in ordinary course, due to be paid from January to March 1931, but the agriculturists are being pressed to make the payment from now or at least to give an undertaking to that effect. Measures of repression are adopted both for the recovery of the past revenues as well as the collection of the new revenue. The same is the case with the Borsad Taluka, though here the whole revenue up to now has been paid up, excepting an amount of Rs. 30,000 which has not been paid by 14 villages. Even though practically the whole revenue has been thus paid up in this Taluka, the agriculturists are being pressed from now to pay the revenue which in the usual course would be due from January to March next. The principle of collection appears to have been that the revenue assessments are collected after the crops have been gathered in and agriculturists have got their where withal to pay revenue dues. This year on account of the abnormally low prices of agricultural commodities the agriculturists in these Talukas, in common with the agriculturists all over India, will have their earnings reduced by nearly 50 per cent. It is, therefore, a case which calls for sympathetic consideration by Government with a view to remission wholly or partially of the land revenue dues. Instead of this being done, agriculturists are pressed even before usual date, by taking unwarranted steps, to pay up the new dues or to give an undertaking to that effect.

TERRORISING THE AGRICULTURISTS.

My Committee desire to make it clear that they neither endorse nor approve of the policy of non-payment of taxes for political purposes, but they cannot tolerate the unjustifiably repressive policy which can be styled as "Zulum" pursued for the recovery of the land revenue dues. They have not and cannot have any objection to the adoption of any steps which may be enjoined under the Land Revenue Code for the recovery of dues by Government. The agriculturists in several of these Talukas are thinking of non-payment of their land revenue dues. Even they, however, could have no cause for complaint if the authorities put into operation the measures provided for by the Land Revenue Code. What has happened, however, in some of these Talukas, is that the Revenue and Police authorities, through over-zeal, are using methods of repression and force like beating, abuse and general ill-treatment with a view to terrorising the agriculturists into paying up their past or future dues. The result has been that the agriculturists, to avoid all this repression, have gone away to adjoining territories, leaving behind all they cherish as their precious possessions. The condition in which they are living in these territories to which they have migrated is one full of misery and distress. My Committee doubt whether it is ever a sound policy for a State to frighten away its agriculturists and drive them out of its bounds into foreign territories. They feel that had the ordinary measures only been resorted to and the abnormal measures avoided, Gujerat might not have experienced the crisis through which it is passing at present. The report herewith annexed makes sad reading. My Committee feel it their duty to voice the grievances of Gujerat agriculturists to the Government of Bombay not only because these agriculturists are at present suffering immensely and the situation will affect Gujerat as a whole, but also because the prosperity and well-being of every State depends upon the peace and contentment of its agriculturists.

PLEA FOR STATESMANSHIP.

The Committee hope that this representation will receive urgent and favourable consideration and that Government will be pleased to review the situation from a statesmanlike and considerate standpoint, and that even if they are obliged to adopt measures under the Land Revenue Code for the recovery of the land revenue dues, they trust, Government will scrupulously avoid such measures as have already embittered the agriculturists and made them resort to the extreme step of emigration to adjoining territories. My Committee beg also to urge that no steps will be taken to recover the land revenue for 1931 before the customary date, viz. January next.

In conclusion, my Committee beg most emphatically to point out that if the present policy of repression and force is to continue, it will tend to alienate even those who have no sympathy at present with the movement for non-payment of taxes, as it will move them from the bottom of their hearts to see their fellow-men and women being hammered and grossly ill-treated by Government officials who, instead of being guardians of Law and Order and protectors of life and property, turn to be quite the reverse.

The following is the report dated 10th November 1930 regarding the situation in Bardoli and Borsad Talukas of Gujerat submitted to the Committee of the Chamber by Messrs L. R. Tairsee and J. K. Menta, specially deputed for the purpose

We were asked by the Committee, by their Resolution passed on the 4th instant, to see the situation as it is in the Bardoli and Kaira districts and to report on the same to them.

We started on Wednesday, the 5th instant, by passenger train and got down at Navsari on the morning of the 6th. A motor car was kindly placed at our disposal by a gentleman and we went in this car to see the different places. We visited first the village of Kural which is in the Baroda territory and where several hundreds of agriculturists from the British villages nearby have migrated to escape the repression exercised on them by Revenue and Police authorities. They were mostly from Supa, Waghej, and other villages which are separated from the British territory by the river Purna. These villagers have not paid the land revenue for 1929, and many of them not the additional amount for 1928 fixed by the Broomfield Committee, which was the year just following the Bardoli settlement. When asked why they have not paid the revenue, the answer was that it would be paid when Mahatma Gandhi and Sirdar Vallabhbhai were released and they asked them to pay up the dues. Looking however, to the fact that both these leaders were arrested after the revenue for 1929 became due, the reason given by them does not satisfactorily explain the non-payment. Whatever the reasons, the fact stands that payment of the revenue has not been made in a large number of cases for 1929, and in minority of cases even for 1928. The total annual revenue for the Bardoli Taluka is about Rs. 5 lakhs out of which about Rs. 2½ lakhs for 1929 are estimated to be due.

APPLY ORDINARY PROCESS OF LAW.

The agriculturists say that they would have nothing to complain against if the ordinary process of Law for the recovery of land revenue were applied against them. What they bitterly complain against is the beating and abuse and general ill-treatment to which they are continuously exposed and the wholesale confiscation of articles which are exempt from confiscation under the Land Revenue Code. It is all this which has made them leave their homesteads and migrate to an Indian State territory and live there in sheds under circumstances which require to be seen personally before one can form an idea of the hardships and sufferings which these people have to undergo.

HOW THEY LIVE.

No one can have any idea as to what these sheds are. Bamboos and wooden poles are put up and support a covering which is mostly of grass. Even in this form there are only three sides to a shed, the fourth being left entirely open. There is no privacy and no protection whatsoever against the noon day heat or the cold and dews of night. During the last rains there was water everywhere, sometimes reaching to the knees, and the poor men, women and children were huddled on their bedsteads exposed to the rains from above and winds from the sides. At several places, these flimsy structures gave way. Their scanty belongings and foodstuffs got soaked and they had to depend on the charity of the village people among whom they had settled.

ASSAULTED BY BRITISH POLICE

It was at this village of Kural that the incident happened of British Police coming over and assaulting and abusing them in the Baroda territory. This and similar incidents which have happened elsewhere have been reported in the Press and it is hardly necessary to go into details as the reports in the Press are now public knowledge and, in our opinion, substantially correct.

AFRAID OF DACOITS AND POLICE.

From Kural we went to villages like Waghej and others, which were entirely deserted and in a desolate condition. Not only agriculturists but traders and working men and women, who had no land and consequently no revenue assessment to pay, had gone away. Houses in many of these villages were substantial and pretty good structures. The reason why even people who had no land assessment to pay have accompanied the agriculturists on this Hijrat is that there is a danger of dacoits and thieves and they are afraid of the Police.

44,000 PEOPLE HAVE LEFT.

The village of Sarbhon is a fairly big village. This is not entirely deserted, but about 25 per cent. of the population is still to be seen there. The same is the case with Kadod, while Bardoli, the headquarters of the Taluka, is practically not deserted at all. Valod, another big village, is also in a similar position. Excepting these big villages, most of the other villages are all deserted. It is estimated that about forty-four thousand people, out of a total population of 88,000, have gone away. The people who are left are mostly raniparaj people, a few Banias and Brahmins and Moslems.

We then went to the village of Ghata, which is at a distance of about 50 miles from Navsari. This is a swampy and unhealthy district belonging to the Baroda State. Hundreds of agriculturists from the adjoining British villages have migrated here and settled in the same sort of huts as we saw in Kural. The people who have migrated here are Patidars, while those whom we saw earlier were Anavils. The recent rains inflicted untold hardships on them and owing to the malarious nature of the district about a hundred people are suffering from fever. From here we returned to Navsari, after passing through several deserted villages.

TRIBUTE TO THE PEOPLE.

We were much struck by the spirit of co-operation and mutual help and the indomitable courage which appears to inspire both men and women. They are keen, shrewd and intelligent people who are not ignorant of the dangers they are confronting, and yet there are no signs of flinching or drawing back. They have taken a step which may be right or wrong from differen t points of view, but they have taken it after consideration and due regard of the consequences.

RS. 30,000 NOT PAID.

From Navsari we went by the night passenger train to Anand, which we reached in the early hours of the morning of the 7th instant. Here also a motor car was placed at our disposal by a gentleman. We went to Bhadran after passing through Borsad, and from Bhadran we went to a temporary camp of British agriculturists in the Baroda territory. These had mostly come from the village Ras, which was the starting point of the movement for the non-payment of taxes. We went to this village which has entirely deserted, save for a few Bania families which have not made common cause with the Patils who have migrated. Conditions in the Borsad Taluka and the other Talukas of the Kaira district are somewhat different from those in the Bardoli Taluka. All the dues for 1928 and 1929 have paid up excepting in the case of Ras and thirteen other villages which stopped paying their second instalment for 1929 due in the latter half of March 1930 when Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel was arrested. This amount comes upto about Rs. 30,000, the total annual revenue from the Borsad Taluka being Rs. 7,00,000.

NO JUSTIFICATION.

The official revenue year begins from 31st July and revenue payments have to be made between January and March. The payment has to be made in two instalments, one in January and the other in March. This is a long established and unbroken practice. Notwithstanding this, agriculturists have been called both in Bardoli and Borsad, as also other Talukas, to pay up the dues now or to give a writing to that effect or to get sureties to promise it. People are harassed and tyranised even for not doing this. We should like to make this point very clear. While in the Bardoli Taluka there are still dues outstanding for 1928 and 1929, there are no dues outstanding in the Borsad Taluka exceptting the small amount of Rs. 30,000 referred to above. There is no justification whatsoever therefore for asking people to pay up the revenues from now when the long-established and unbroken practice enjoins paying dues from January to March. We are informed that, in several cases, money has been forcibly taken from neighbours or friends or relations of assesses and credited to the land revenue assessment of the latter, though there is not the slightest justification for such a course.

OUTSIDE PALE OF LAW.

The evacuation of villages in the Borsad Taluka is also on a large scale and is still going on. It is accentuated, as in the case of the Bardoli Taluka, by the repression and force exercised by the Revenue and Police authorities by taking steps which are not provided for under the Land Revenue Code. Corporal punishment is freely meted out to the people, whether they are Khatedars or not. Such a punishment, even in the case of Khatedars not paying land revenue assessment, is outside the pale of Law. Much more so is it in the case of those who are not Khatedars. Besides the beating, there is also abuse and general ill-treatment. We think that the evacuation in both the Bardoli and Borsad Talukas would not have been so great had it not been for these unwarranted measures adopted by the authorities.

BLEAK AND DESOLATE.

The evacuation in the biggest in this Taluka thouvh the other talukas also have been affected. The percentage of evacuation has been estimated in the Borsad Taluka at about 50 per cent and is said to prevail in other talukas of the Kaira district. This emigration is still going on and it is expected that it will increase in the near future, unless some settlement is arrived at with regard to the situation and people are assured that there will be no repression and harassment beyond the measures enjoined in the Revenue Code. The camps we saw in the Baroda territory adjoining the Borsad Taluka were much bigger than the ones we saw in the Bardoli Taluka. There was no other difference either in the spirit or the misery and distress or in the determination to face the consequences. The village of Bochasana, which is a big village was also as deserted as Ras. Streets after streets lay bleak and desolate with closed houses and the only population we saw consisted of a few tradesmen and professionals who had no land. From this village we wanted to go to Sunav and other villages, but our car broke down and we had to return to Borsad from which place we went to Anand.

SITUATION NOT LIKELY TO IMPROVE.

It is a great tragedy which we have witnessed. Agriculturists are the very prop and pillar of any State, and if agriculturists have chosen to leave off their land for which they have a proverbial passionate attachment and their homes and to migrate to an adjoining non-British territory and to live in conditions which cannot be adequately realised here, it means that there is "something rotten in the Kingdom of Denmark." The situation, we fear, is not going to improve; on the contrary will worsen considerably unless even now steps are taken to meet it in a statesmanlike and considerate spirit.

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE

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Drastic Powers For Officials

The Bombay Government Gazette contains the following:—

In view of the methods adopted by cultivators and others in various districts of the Presidency to defeat official attempts to collect land revenue, the Governor-in-Council has made the following rules regulating entry into any premises by any officer empowered under Sec. 154 of the Land Revenue Code or the distraint of moveable property of defaulter. The rules are published in Thursday's issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette."

1. Service of notice.—Where an officer in exercise of his power of distraint under Section 154 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, intends to enter any building used as a human dwelling, the notice required by the proviso to Section 200 shall be served by presentation to the defaulter or to any adult male member of his family present in the building, or failing either of the aforesaid methods, by being affixed to any prominent part of the building.

2. Breaking open doors.—An officer in exercise of the aforesaid power of distraint may break open, at any time between sunrise and sunset, the gate of any private street or any outer or inner door or widow of any premises, if he has reasonable grounds for believing that such street or premises contain any property liable to distraint as aforesaid, and if after notifying his authority and purpose and duly demanding admittance, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Provided that such officer shall not enter, or break open a door or window of any apartment in the actual occupation of a woman who according to custom does not appear in public, until he has given notice to such woman that she is at liberty to withdraw and has given her every reasonable facility for withdrawing.

3. Forcing open of receptacle.—An officer in exercise of the aforesaid power of distraint may break open any closed receptacle found on any premises entered in exercise of the said power, if he cannot otherwise, after demand duly made from the persons, if any, occupying the said premises to open the receptacle, obtain inspection of the contents of the same.

4. Value of property distrained.—The estimated sale proceeds of the property distrained shall be as nearly as possible equal to the amount in respect of which the defaulter has made default.

5. Inventory.—An officer on distraining any property from any premises shall make an inventory thereof; and shall supply a copy of the inventory to the defaulter, or to any adult male member of his family present; if neither the defaulter nor any such member is present, the officer shall affix a copy of the inventory to a prominent part of the premises from which distraint has been made.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT AND THE ORDINANCE.

(Continued From Page 8.)

lar or cognate object as that of the said association he cannot be said to be assisting the operations of the said association as the act of the said individual is different from the act of such association. The word "operations" of such association can only mean definite activities started or continued by the said association and not cognate or similar operations started by or continued by a separate individual as his own activity, as thereby he does not join or take part in or assist the illegal activities of the said association. The said charge of assisting the operations of such association would appear to be entirely baseless if we apply the above principles to the various cases of individual acts of picketing or Prabhat Feris, etc., the convictions under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act would appear to be unsustainable. It has been even suggested that to publish any news of such bodies would amount to assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

The legality of convictions under Section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act appears to be doubtful in the following cases such as hoisting of National Flag on Government building, singing of national songs likely to excite disaffection against Government, etc., by separate individuals independent of any body or association even though some of the said acts may be punishable under some other Sections of the Indian Penal Code.

THE COURT'S DUTY.

It is an universally accepted canon that not only justice should be done to the parties appearing before the Courts, but that the parties themselves must feel that justice is done to them. The recent Ordinances that have been promulgated by H. E. the Viceroy are emergency acts of the executive and are not acts of Legislature. They have not the sanction of the public behind them in so far as they have not been passed with the assent of their representatives. It, therefore, becomes all the more necessary for Courts of Law in order to inspire confidence of the public in the administration of law and justice to exercise great care and circumspection in trying cases under the said Ordinances. The duty of the Courts becomes all the greater in such cases when the accused persons refuse to participate in the proceedings and omit to bring to the notice of the Court any facts that would result in their acquittal. As is generally accepted it is the duty of the Courts, Judges and Magistrates trying such cases to get all the facts and ascertain the truth in spite of the attitude of the accused and they should so administer justice as to inspire confidence of the public in the British Courts. It is very unfortunate that some Courts seem to have lost sight of the above fundamental principles which it is very necessary they should bear in mind in these times of political upheavals and the difficulties for the due maintenance of respect and confidence of the public in law and justice and in the integrity and impartiality of the Courts.

HELP OF 'AMICUS CURIAE'.

One finds from the reports as appear in the Press from time to time that the members of the Bar who are officers of the Court and who happen to be in Court incidentally at the time of the trials of such cases have felt themselves moved to offer their services 'amicus curiae', but the Courts for reasons unknown have in some cases refused them the said permission with the result that in such criminal trials 'ex parte' judgments are delivered which leave a feeling in the public mind that there is miscarriage of justice in absence of all the facts placed before the Courts. We would, therefore, urge the Courts to bear in mind the above salient points while administering justice in criminal cases of non-co-operating accused and be not satisfied with mere police evidence in the nature of "hearsay or opinion" evidence, but they should insist upon more cogent, direct satisfactory evidence. A large number of persons have been already convicted by Presidency Magistrates as well as by other magistrates in the mofussil under the Picketing Ordinance before the well-known Lukmani case was decided by the High Court of Bombay and in some of the said cases so far as could be gathered from the reports of the said cases in the Press, no molestation, loitering or intimidation which constitutes the very essence of the offence to bring the case within the perview of Picketing Ordinance was proved and yet the accused have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and some of them are still serving out the unexpired period of their sentences. It is, therefore, upto the different magistrates to pick out the said cases from their files and report them to the High Court with recommendation for the quashing of the illegal sentences already inflicted on the accused and for immediate release of the prisoners.

APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

In conclusion may we pray that in the cause of truth and justice the learned Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay be pleased 'suo motu' in its revisional jurisdiction to send for the records of the various cases all over the Presidency that have been hurriedly decided under the several Ordinances and the Criminal Law Amendment Act by the trying Magistrates and satisfy themselves as to the legality of the sentences inflicted by them and pass early orders in conformity with law and justice so as to inspire confidence of the public in the administration of British Justice which is a valuable asset for the stability of the Government and for preserving happy relations between the Government and the people?

'GOV'T HAVE NOT REALISED ASPIRATIONS OF INDIA'

'We Will Have To Be Prepared For A Long Struggle'

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle", regarding the Government of India's despatch on Indian constitutional reforms, Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chambr, said:—

The Government of India despatch, which is published this morning, is very lengthy document, and though I have tried to go through it I must admit that it is only a sursory survey. I cannot, therefore, give as yet any definite and pronounced opinion on the despatch, though from what I have read of the same in the papers. I am constrained to say that it is disappointing.

WHERE THEY WERE.

It was not expected by people, looking to the speeches of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, that there would be no attempt made in this important despatch to meet substantially the wishes of the Indian people for self-government. The Government of India have not made even one recommendation in advance of the Simon Commission regarding the Provinces. As to the Centre, they have reserved not only the Army and Foreign affairs, but also Finance, Commerce, Tariffs and Railways, which practically leave the Government of India where they were. With such important and vital subjects reserved for Government, I do not see how we can be said to have got anything to enable us to improve our economic and financial situation, let alone the question of self-government! The despatch seems to have transferred only Industries, Labour, General Education and Health, but without some definite say in Finance and without any power over the Tariffs and Railways, it will be impossible to achieve anything even in these directions. It is very regrettable that the Government of India do not seem to have realised the aspirations of the Indian people.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will consider the despatch at an early date and express their views on the same.

SORRY FOR THE SIGNATORIES.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas interviewed, said:—

I do not think the Despatch of the Government of India will gladden the heart of any Indian. The eqtent to which it will disappointed or exasperate one will depend upon his political views. If a new Dominion is to be shortly added to the existing Dominions of the British Empire, the fundamental standing of such a Dominion as reflected in the Despatch do not encourage the idea of a healthy Dominion being added. The criticism of the Despatch on the lines that the Despatch indicates what will suit Great Britain more than what is needed by India would appear to be justified. The despatch cannot be said to reflect the demands of the people of India, nor what is required to satisfy the present discontent in India over the political situation. How my friends who have gone to the Round Table Conference will take the despatch is a matter which I look forward to learn about in the course of the next few days. But I will be very much surprised indeed to learn that the despatch satisfies anyone of those who have till now taken any interest in Indian politics. As a matter of fact the despatch may drive a few of them to despair if not to exasperation. But all these friends have gone there with the resolve to do their best by India in spite of the apprehensions of the Indian National Congress here, and one can only hope that their efforts in London to get for India real relief and real advance will be redoubled and quadrupled in view of the Government of India Despatch.

It makes me and beyond words to think that the Executive Council presided over by Lord Irwin could not take a broader and more statesmanlike view of the present situation than that reflected in the Despatch. If what is indicated in the despatch is all that is to be eventually available to us. I am afraid both the people and the Government will have to be prepared for a long struggle and for continued agitation. I am convinced that the despatch does neither treat nor deal with the basic complaints of he Indian people nor does it seek to put an end to what is popularly known as the economic exploitation of India by Great Britain. For such a narrow view one can only be sorry for the distinguished signatories of the despatch.

Hand-Spun
100% Pure
KASHMIR WOOLLEN SUITING
Cottage TWEED
SMART DESIGNS
Re. 1-12-0 per Yard
Winter TWEED
Re. 1-10-0 per Yard
Width 27 inches
CLOTH REQUIRED
Sufficient for Coat 3½ yds
" Pant 2¾ "
" Waist ¾ "
Khadi Bhandar,
(All-India Spinners' Association, Sales Depot)
395 Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Experienced COMPOUNDERS. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2000

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An L. T. M. of the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, who has worked in Carding and Spinning Department in mills. He must be Marathi speaking and will have to work as a teacher from 7 to 9-30 p.m., daily. Apply to the SECRETARY, Textile Technical School Damodar Hall, Parel, Bombay.
A R 3680

WANTED—An experienced LADY TUTOR for a noble family, who having a good knowledge in English, Hindi, Gujarati, with knitting, embroidering, sewing etc. Music expert will be given first chance. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3660

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, one with office experience preferred. Apply with testimonials to the Managing Proprietor, IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay-7.
A 1993

WANTED—For a Mill in Ahmedabad a TECHNICAL GRADUATE in ELEC. AND MECH. ENGINEERING. Approved candidate will have to enter into an agreement. Apply Box No. 423 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1970

WANTED URGENTLY—An experienced man, knowing the preparation of all sorts of [illegible] and coated medicinal tablets on machine. Apply personally to, 3rd Panjrapole Lane, House No. 23, First Floor, Bombay 4.
A R3643

WANTED—AGENTS and ORGANISERS for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Liberal terms for guaranteed business. Special rupee monthly policy for poor. Apply CHAINANI & CO., Post Box, 1001, Bombay 7.
A R. 3599

WANTED—ORGANISERS for every District on a salary of Rs. 85 plus office allowance and commission on personal business and bonus of Rs. 1,000 at the end of 10 years. Only gentlemen of influence and able to guarantee business need apply to THE STAR OF INDIA I. & G. ASSURANCE CO., LTD., 23, Second Line Beach Madras.

WANTED—SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES in big cities like Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and District Superintendents in all the unrepresented Districts on a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 and Taluk Agents in all the unrepresented Taluks on monthly allowance of Rs. 50 in India, Burma and Ceylon to represent the Universal Mutual Aid and Poor Houses Association, Ltd., Madras. For further particulars and Prospectuses please apply with two annas postage stamps to: Mr. G. D. VYAS, Chief Agent, Gopipura Setan Falia, Surat or Mr. M. L. Nagannah, Chief Organizer, 'Universal Bldgs' Madras.

WANTED—An M.A. with English and Sanskrit for the Maharani Chimnabai Mahila Pathshala (Karve College for Indian Women), Baroda for three months. The appointment is likely to be extended. Apply with qualifications etc. and the least salary expected, to the undersigned. The gentleman selected by the Committee will be required to join duties immediately. G. M. Tambe, Secretary, Stree Kelavani Mandal, Madhav Niwas Kharivav Road, Baroda.
A 1989

Property For Sale

VILE PARLE—GOOD OPPORTUNITY, 8-roomed BUNGALOW in 850 sq. yds. of land, GARDEN, WELL etc., for Rs. 13,000/- Apply Box 434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3671

Property Wanted

WANTED A second hand PRINTING PRESS OR MACHINERY TYPE and other materials. Write with particulars Box No. 420 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3639

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WANTED—ENGAGEMENT by a young gentleman expert in fine weaving, has also full control and confidence of hundreds of weavers of fine cloth. Apply Box No. 433 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3676

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET—Very big and beautiful BUNGALOW at Peddar Road, suitable for big families or Maharajas. Apply Mr. MOOS, Receiver, York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C R 3681

TO LET—2nd Floor of Hornby Road, Property No. 189/191 Just apply owner at Ratan House, 35/37, Bazar Gate, Fort.
C R3634

TO LET at reduce rent, SPACES for Factories, Shops, Bungalows Rooms, Godowns at Wassiamull Wadi, Foras Road, and Flats with lift convinience, shops at Wassiamull Building, Grant Road and shops, spaces for Firms or Offices at Jakaria Masjid. Apply on the premises or WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL & Co., Janaria Masjid.
C R3649

TO BE LET to HINDUS FLATS of four living rooms and kitchen (Tardeo Road Chikkalwady) rent ranging from Rs. 80 to 90. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Medows Street, Fort, or Tyebji House Chaupaty.
C 700

Trade Announcement.

RS. 5-8 WILL BRING you POST-PAID, 4 yds. of our guaranteed hand-spun, hand-woven and all-wool cloth, sufficient for your coat. It is very beautiful and warm. Samples free. FRESH SAFFRON at 1/6 per tola. Kashmir Swadeshi Stores No. 15, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRY.—WAIST BELTS:—Made from pure Indian Cotton and Indian labour, from Rs. 2-2-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 per dozen. Samples by V. P. P. Re. 1-8-0 per set of six belts. Agents wanted. V. G. RAMCHANDRA, Sole Distributor in India 11, Tanarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
T R3678

AMATEUR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES—With our specially installed up-to-date plants, we are able to turn out not only cheaper but better work and as we like to let our customers have the benefit of this, we have reduced our rates. A trial order is solicited. PRABHAKAR BROTHERS, Photo-goods Dealers, opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay.
T 1318

WANTED—Those interested in the disposal of Swadeshi Goods to know that an absolutely certain proposition is offered for their sale. Apply Box No. 428 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3662

AUCTION SALE of valuable Furniture, etc. by Wind Gate & Co. on SUNDAY, 16th November, at 10 a.m., at 90, Hill Road, near St. Andrews Bandra.
T R3665

GUARANTEED—HANL SPUN and HAND WOVEN KASHMIR WOOLLEN CLOTH SUIT PIECE, sufficient for an ordinary suit Rs. 10. No samples sent. Goods accepted back if not approved. SHIVA SAHAI AISHI RAM, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R 3580

Fruits, Flower & Seeds

FLOWER OTTOS—Non-alcoholic Highclass lovely perfumes for handkerchiefs-Musk-Lavender, Spring Flower, Rose, Jasmine, Pandadl, Sweet Pea, Chypre, Champa, Narcessus, Ronuk, Musk and Vasantol. Rs. 2-8-0 per half-ounce bottle. THE ROYAL PERFUMERY WORKS, Rajkot. Agents wanted, in all parts of India.
F R3666

Books & Stamps.

BOOKS ON SEX—Health and Wealth. By Prof. Deyar. and Prof. Gambers Over 200,000 Copies Sold. List on Request. KING CO., Booksellers, Fort, Bombay.
L R3669

Profession.

PROF. MAYO will tell you your past, present and future. Your difficulties and their remedies. Call or send envelope addressed to yourself. Room No. 36, Mahendra Mansion, Watson's Hotel, Fort.
P R3657

Loans

WANTED—CAPITALIST to finance sure profitable business with no loss. Address only genuine inquiries to:—MANAGER, Arogyalya, Danaoli Lashkar (Gwalior).
L R3655

Lost & Found.

LOST—Six SHARES of the Bombay Swadeshi Cooperative Stores Company Limited Numbers 1047-1048-2835-2836-2837-2838 standing in the name of Dinkar Hari Deshpande. Finder rewarded if returned to the Company at Crulkshank Road, Fort, Bombay.
PB 1999

Wanted

WANTED—PAINT MIXER, small power driven, in good condition. Write giving full particulars to Box No. 436, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
N 2001

Machinery, Tools, Etc

WANTED—Second hand TWIST RING FRAMES Tweedsales and Smalley's 1918-1921. Spindles 340, Lift 6", Rollers 10" diam. 2 left 2 right. Apply Box No. 422 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R1968

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M W5

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QUALIFY Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for Secretarial, Accounting, Shorthand, Advocates' positions at GREGG COLLEGE, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
M 1986

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SECONDHAND LELAND LORRY AND MOTOR CARS. Leland D. Type 15 3 tons, Leland C. Type 7, 2 tons and Stoodbaker 14, 6 Cylinder Car, Model 1918, Villi Knight 4, 4 cylinder Car Model 1920. All in good condition and perfect in order. Prices very low, and also Thornigraph parts with Rs. 14,000 now selling at cheaper rate. For particulars apply to the Nainital Motor Transport Co., BRURI, District Nainital.
J A R 3631

Medical.

A RUNNING DISPENSARY FOR SALE at moderate price on Sandhurst Road, the Doctor going uncountry. Apply sharp to Box No. 437, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 3673

SAFE, SURE AND GUARANTEED CURE for Leprosy, Leucederma, Patches, Marks, Eruptions, etc., in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week. Full particulars of treatment free under cover. Apply to KAVIRAJ, 51, Beadon Row, Calcutta (B. C.).
M R3557

ASTHMA

Does your chest trouble you or do you feel uneasiness while breathing or coughing heavily? No matter congenital or self acquired. No relapse, no failure. Guaranteed remedy will be supplied on receipt of the full history of the disease. Send one Rupee stamp with your detailed history while asking for full particulars and prescription. Tegar Chemical Works P O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.
(1)

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to January.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 to Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 Nov./Dec.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278½
Banks Buying T T 277½

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 138
Banks Buying 60 Days 135½

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 83 5/8

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 109½

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 11/16 13th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/4 14th instant
Japan/London 2/0 15/32 13th instant
London/Paris 123.65 13th instant
London/Belgium 34.825 13th instant
London/Switzerland 25.04 13th instant
London/Italy 92.80 13th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £4-5-0 3/4 12th instant £4-5-0 3/4 13th instant
Silver London Ready 16 9/16 12th instant; 16 11/16 13th instant
Silver London Forward 16 7/16 12th instant; 16 9/16 13th instant
Silver New York Ready 36 1/8 12th instant; 36 5/16 13th instant
London Discounts 3 mos 2 9/32 per cent 12th instant; 2 1/4 per cent 13th instant
London Discounts 6 mos 2 13/32 per cent 12th instant; 2 3/8 per cent 13th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent
Bank of England rate 3 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2½ per cent.
3 mos 3½ per cent
6 mos 4½ per cent.
12 mos 4 per cent

Tone:—Steadier

Tone of Silver:—Steady. China bought. Offerings small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 14.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 64|14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/9.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/9
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 74-2
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/10
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1958-60 Rs. 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1939-47 Rs. 94/14
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/8
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/7
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-3
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 101/7.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1950 Rs. 105
4 per cent Port Trust due 1976 Rs. 72/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72
4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 72
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 101-14

Forward Rates:—17th November Settlement 3 1|2 per cent.
Rupee Paper Rs. 64-13-0
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-6-0
Tone of Market:—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Nov. 14.

3 months discounts 2½ per cent.
6 months discounts 2 3/8 per cent
Bank of England rate 3 per cent
Call Money 2½ per cent
One month 3 per cent
Three months 3½ per cent
Six months 4 per cent
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Dull.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

November	8.89+.12
December	8.83+.12
January	8.96+.11
March	8.97+.11
May	9.11+.09
July	9.26+.02
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.85+.05

PURCHASE
SWADESHI GOODS

Leather Beltings, and Chrome and Leather Laces for Mills.
Chrome Washers and Hydraulic Leathers for Gins, Harness Leathers, Bark, White and Waxed Chrome Sole Leathers
and
Chrome Upper Leathers
from:—

All products manufactured from Indian Raw Materials under
Indian Management
with
Indian Capital

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
DHARAVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:—PRATAP PANDIT & CO

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

INCREASED SOUTHERN SELLING.

Co-ops Consigning Cotton To Liverpool.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market ruled easy on increased Southern selling. The market opened easy on lower Liverpool cables, but rallied on active buying influenced by firmness of Wall Street. Later on prices declined on Southern hedge selling. Throughout the day prices fluctuated within a range of 31 points and finally closed at a decline of 24 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 points to 11.00c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 17 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices declined 18 points to 10.72c.

Co-operating marketing societies are said consigning cotton to Liverpool market. It may be recalled that these institutions with the financial help from the Federal Farm Board are carrying large stocks of actual cotton. This new method was engineered to stabilize cotton prices and to relieve the burden of actual stocks, now cotton is being sent to Liverpool. This cotton is bound to impart statistical weakness in European markets and perhaps may have been done to get the advantage of cheap money.

The Liverpool cotton market is keeping rather quiet and all talk about improvement in the demand of Manchester cloth seems to have subsided as sales of actual cotton have decreased. The market was due to open at a rise of 16 points on parity with overnight New York closing quotations, but some selling orders were responsible for weak opening at a rise of 13 points. There was marked absence of buying and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at a rise of 12 to 13 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 6.11 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures were rather steady and closed at a rise of 12 to 14 points and Egyptian cotton prices advanced 11 points.

COTTON PRICES 19 PER CENT. BELOW.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state that prices are see-sawing in absence of any important developments in the trade conditions. Garside's estimate of American Mills Consumption indicates the improvement during October has been maintained as the daily consumption in September was 16,400 bales while in October it is estimated to be 18,000 bales. It may not be overlooked, Garside proceeds, taking the average index price of cotton as 100 in 1913, the present prices represent 81 while the average price of all commodities is 120. In other words, cotton is now selling about 19 per cent. below 1913 against 20 per cent. higher of the average price of all commodities. Despite the curtailment, the Japanese mill activity is reported to be 70 per cent. and with the present stabilization in silver prices, coupled with a comparative calm in Chinese politics, a better demand is looked for. Further, whatever the reduction may be in next acreage, it must be remembered that during last three seasons farmers have been using heavy fertilisers and poison to combat the weevils and even then, the yield has failed to show better than an average. Next season financial difficulties with the farmer is more likely to affect the use of fertilisers and thereby the yield may be uncertain.

MANCHESTER CLOTH YARNS.

Cloth and Yarns:—With the advance in prices for the raw material following the Bureau Report unsustained, buyers are lacking confidence; business therefore, has no signs of expansion. The following are this week's quotations:—

This Week:—

20's Water Bundles 9-1/8 — 10-1/8d. per lb.
30's Water Bundles 10-1/4 — 11-1/4d. (Liverpool Spot 6.02) per lb.
40's Mule Bundles 11-3/8 — 13-5/8d. per lb.
Egyptian 60's 16-1/2 19-1/2d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 11.41 (1.26 p.m.) lowest 11.10 (at the close).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables, market very small. Hedge selling in last hour.

New York.—Easy early due to lower cables. Later rallied owing to trade buying causing short covering. Towards the close of market eased owing to realizing renewed hedge selling. Prefer buying on declines. Cotton goods market yarn market quiet but steady.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 13th instant as under:—

9 a.m.—New York cables: We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in October at 441,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during October was 18,000 bales.

8-45 p.m.—Liverpool: Some straddle selling in the Liverpool market this afternoon was induced by reports of Co-operatives consigning cotton to Liverpool.

New York: Market eased on increased hedge selling.

Reuter's cable: New York market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, rallied later on strength of Wall Street, but again declined on Southern selling.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) 6.19, Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 200 equals 4.54.
Difference 165 pts. eq. Rs. 73.
New York May (Close) 11.64 equals 5.82.
Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 200 equals 4.54.
Difference 128 pts. eq. Rs. 56.
Liverpool-New York (At Liverpool close) Jan. 79, May 74 (American points).

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 13th instant (5-30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Recommend purchases on all easy markets being prepared to increase commitments if further declines should occur".

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

10-30 a.m.:—"Do not look for sustained advance for the present."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Dec. close at 5s. 3 5/8d. — 3/4d.
Mar. close at 5s. 3 5/8d. — 1/2d.
May close at 5s. 4 5/8d. — 1/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Dec. per bushel $73-5/8 up 1-5/8.
Mar. per bushel $75-3/8 up 7/8.
May per bushel $77-3/8 up 7/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Nov. 12.40 up 25.
Feb. 11.30 up 25.

LINSEED BUENOS AIRES CABLES.

"Advice taking profit on 'shorts'."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York. Nov. 13.

December	10.90—.24
January	11.13—.20
Dev. (New Contract)	10.95—.18
Jan. (New Contract)	11.10—.19
Mar. (New Contract)	11.40—.15
May (New Contract)	11.64—.18
July (New Contract)	11.17—.17
Middling Spot	11.00—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York. Nov. 13.

December	10.97—.17
January	11.15—.16
Middling Spot	10.72—.18

NEW YORK.

New York. Nov. 13.

New York 11-55 a.m. A(s known in Liverpool at closing time).

Jan. (New Contract)	11.25
March (New Contract)	11.53
May (New Contract)	11.78
New York Noon Call.	
Jan. (New Contract)	11.24
March (New Contract)	11.52
May (New Contract)	11.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. Nov. 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	51,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

	Opening	Closing
November		5.89+.12
December		5.95+.12
January	6.06	6.02+.12
February		6.06+.12
March	6.19	6.15+.12
April		6.19 .12
May	6.30	6.26+.12
June		6.30+.12
July	6.41	6.35+.12
August		6.38+.12
September		6.41+.12
October		6.45+.12
November		6.48+.12
Middling Spot		6.11+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.95+.05
Scinde, Fine	4.20+.05
Scinde, Superfine	4.30+.05
Bengal, Good	3.70+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	3.95+.05
Bengal, Fine	4.20+.05
Oomra, Good	3.90+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	4.20+.05
Oomra, Fine	4.50+.05
Broach, Fully Good	4.65+.05
Broach, Fine	4.80+.05
Broach, Superfine	5.05+.05

FRUITALKO SALINE

PREPARED BY THE INDO-ASIAN PRODUCTS CO BOMBAY 4

TOILET AIDS

From the beginning of time in every part of the world women have used toilet aids to preserve and improve their beauty, and all the resources of modern science have been used to perfect women's toilet aids.

The best of all preparations for enhancing and preserving the beauty of the complexion are Oatine Cream and Oatine Snow, millions of women now spend five minutes every night massaging Oatine Cream into the skin and supplement this by the use of Oatine Snow during the day: The result is always a smooth velvety and clean looking complexion. No woman can look her best unless she uses Oatine preparations, all women who use them always look their best.

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OATINE CREAM
for nightly massage

OATINE SNOW
for day use

COUPON—Send me trial samples of Oatine Cream, Oatine Snow, Oatine Soap, Oatine Face Powder and a full size Oatine Shampoo Powder, for which I enclose 6 annas in stamps by Registered Post.

Name_____

Address_____

THE OATINE CO., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay

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Egmore, Madras.
And available at all Chemists.

Agents: RATILAL BROS., 38, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

—:o:—

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE AND THE SHADOW OF CONGRESS

By N. G. RANGA, B.Litt. (Oxon.).

In another fortnight the Conference will be working at full speed and several members will be making their maiden speeches. The attitude of both the British Government and other British delegates and the Indian Princes regarding the future of British India will be known and the public may be taken into their confidence by such stalwart fighters like Dr. Moonje, Jayakar and Jinnah and thinkers like Sastri and Ramachandra Rao. It is not only premature but also useless to try to predict what is going to happen. But it is not irrelevant for our purpose to notice certain facts, emerging out of the present situation in England.

CROW-CATCHING.

The "Daily Telegraph" is wobbling over the neglect shown by the Labour Government in trying to please and win over some of the representatives by playing to their vanity. The Conservative Press is sorry that not much attempt is made by the Government to canvass for support among the British Indian delegation and is very much inclined to place eventually all the blame upon Labour, if in case the Indian nominees were to be very truculent in their attitude. But several members are only too glad to be left alone, though some are discontented at finding so many gaps in their engagement books. Indeed many members are so over-worked with these social engagements and calls that they are not able to concentrate upon their study. And anyone who has seen the vast number of visiting cards, left by titled ex-satraps of Anglo-India world in London at the Round Table Club would wonder what would have happened if only the Conservative Government had been in power, so subtle are their methods of diplomacy and deceit.

CONGRESS THROWS ITS SHADOWS OVER THE CONFERENCE.

It is no exaggeration to say that these members are all afraid that they may be exposed in London by anybody of people. The announcement that some of us are going to address the meeting, announced for the first of November in Essex Hall; and organised by the London Branch of the National Congress has caused not a little consternation amongst their ranks. Except for a few incorrigibles, who are always fortunately so insignificant in their own Motherland, the Indian members of the Conference are only too well aware of the fact that they stand as traitors in the eyes of most of their countrymen, that they stand or fall by the measure of their achievements and that they are here enjoying the undeserved autumn of luxury while their country is going through deep national mourning. If there is any bright spark in the hopelessly gloomy atmosphere pervading the Chesterfield Gardens, it is just this consciousness of the members, that they must justify their presence in England.

DRAMA OF THE PRINCES.

The Indian Princes are supposed to be favourably inclined towards the claims of British India. They are confidently expected to back British India in her demand for Dominion Status. They are also said to be influenced by the epoch-making campaign of the Congress. Lastly they are expected to seize this last opportunity at least to make friends with British India as otherwise their own internal supremacy will come to be just as seriously threatened by their people as is the plight of British Raj. Let us at least hope that they will realise that their hour of confession can be postponed, if at all, provided they stand by India to-day without any hesitation or reserve. Some of the most important States are supposed to have sent their statements, clearly advocating very advanced proposals, with far-reaching significance; one important Maharaja, who once used to be the leader of his clan, is said to have declared that, if necessary, he is even prepared to abdicate to obtain Swaraj for India and most of the important Princes are supposed to be heartily in favour of strong Central Government. We have been so much accustomed to the sweet words of Princes, followed soon after by heart-rending defection that it is difficult for us to put much faith in these evidences of their apparent good faith. But by the time, my readers get this letter, they will be in possession of the necessary information to judge the Princes properly.

DEFENCE.

Army is about the most important thing about which most members are agitated. We have two great authorities on this question, Messrs. Ramachandra Rao and Jinnah, but whether they have clearly grasped the strength and nature of the altered vision and demand of the Nationalist India of to-day is very doubtful. They must know, as other members have also realised, that unless further recruitment of English cadets to officers as well as soldiers is stopped, immediate steps are taken to establish Sandhurst in India and emergency steps are taken to recruit University graduates, and talk of self-government to India is sheer waste of one's breath. But it is doubtful whether these members, lacking as they do in the essential element of passionate and insistent love for India, will able to resist the sweet and apparently reasonable objections and handsome compromises that will be suggested by the British delegation. It is just here that the present element of Indians in the Conference is suspected to be woefully weak.

PARAMOUNTCY.

The question of Paramountcy is another knotty problem for which sensible and national solution can be found only by the Congressites. Without the driving power of the Congressites, the moral strength of Gandhi's disciples, the intellectual supremacy of the Swarajists, it is impossible to put up a strong enough front on this question against the apparently reasonable and harmless demands of the Princes. It has surprised me considerably when I found this morning how horribly ignorant some of the most important members of British Indian delegation are regarding the proper implications of the Paramountcy of the Crown over the Indian Princes. These worthy gentlemen, who were not long ago working shoulder to shoulder with our national workers and who therefore ought to have known better, are still under the impression that the prerogatives of paramountcy are exercised by the Viceroy, whereas in actual practice, it is the Governor-General in Council who wields the sceptre of paramountcy on behalf of the Crown. Now it is absolutely necessary that the present 'status quo' should be maintained if at all British India were to enjoy real Dominion Status, without having to fear irresponsible interference in her affairs from Great Britain through the Governments of Indian Princes. But, I am afraid that most of the members, now in London, have not fully realised this danger and those who have an inkling of this menace are too soft and sensitive to think of hurting the highly delicate feelings of the Princes who are supposed to be sacrificing much. The general atmosphere is so much surcharged with thankfulness and gratitude towards the Princes whose so-called favourable attitude has so much fascinated and astonished the British Indians that it is practically hopeless to expect the Conference to succeed in safeguarding the interests of India.

FEDERALISM UNSUITED FOR INDIA.

Should India have a strong Central Government or a Federal Government is another question to which most of the members are trying, in spite of their aweful ignorance of constitutional theory and practice of other countries, to give an answer. From Messrs. Sastri, Rao, Jayakar to Nawab Saheb of the Frontier Province, all unanimous in saying that what is desired most by India is a strong Central Government. Messrs. Tambe, the ex-Governor of Central Provinces, Doctor Moonje and Jayakar are particular, that the residual powers should be left with the Central Government and that if any dispute were to arise between any province and the Central Government, it is the latter that must decide the question. But it is very much feared by equally responsible people that several Mussalmans may go in for the American type of federalism in which the residual powers are left with the provinces and they point their finger at the unnecessary objection raised at the West India Association by some Mussalman friend at Mr. Sastri's strictures against a federal form of Government. The real danger lies in the fact that there is so much ignorance regarding the political history and the present-day problems of different countries of the world, prevailing among so many members of the Conference. For instance when I asked two members, one coming from the Frontier and another from United Provinces for their views about this problem one said he was here to represent the martial races and another for the Talukdars. Here, again one feels that it is only the Nationalists who can help India to seek and obtain the proper solution for they and they alone can fully realise and visualise the importance and utter necessity of a unified India under a strong and powerful Central Government. It is the Nationalists who have created the modern India, unified in spite of all her vast millions, in common sentiment, sacrifice and service and it is they alone who can argue and fight powerfully and effectively against the various and disruptive forces, demanding, mostly out of ignorance, a discredited, discredited and harmful federal form of Government.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE MENTALITY OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Bartlett's tirade against Nationalists, Viceroy's half-hearted support of the Liberals, Anglo-Indians' frantic attempts to break the solidarity of Indians may all contribute their share to tighten the backs of our people and make them stand firmly for full responsibility in the Central Government. One hopes, possibly against hope, that the absolutely subordinate place allotted to them by the British public, when contrasted with the distinguished share given to the Imperial Conference in their political life, may put enough nerve and self-esteem into our members to stand firmly for responsible Central Government. But, alas, who can be sure of them, who have been notorious, till now, for their disbelief in the ability of masses to make Swaraj a really efficient Indian's Raj?

INFLUENCE OF CONGRESS UPON THE CONFERENCE.

Thus it is clear that if at all this Conference is to succeed in winning any more concessions than were envisaged in Irwin's secret, it must be chiefly owing to the good and salutory effects produced by the Gandhi's movement upon the Indian members. If these people at least succeed in preventing any harm being done to the cause of India, it must also be chiefly due to their sense of responsibility, existing as they do under the vast and deep shadows cast by the great and unparalleled movement in India. If, however, they fail to take warning from Indian political fermament, which happily seems to be a remote possibility, they will go into history as the traitors of their country. We may hope, quite confidently that at least Dr. Moonje, Jayakar, Jinnah, Rao and Sastri will not be willing to condemn themselves before posterity, if such a crisis were ever to arise. One thing is however very clear. Very soon, another Conference must be held, may be in London, or may be in Delhi, in which the Congress has to shape the future constitution of India and the greatest contribution this London Conference can do is not to prejudice the case of India. It is quite likely that India has to go enough more bitter, horrible and biting suffering, but such suffering is well worth while.

INDIA WILL SOON BE TRIUMPHANT.

There is certainly no justification for a defeatist attitude and Indians need not be down-hearted. The suffering that India has inflicted upon herself, the one-sided punishment and penance that India has gone through, the exemplary organisation of large scale passive resistance, have contributed immensely to raise the status of Indians in the eyes of the world. An Indian to-day is a different person in the vision of an internationalist. An Indian can feel proud of himself and need not be shame-faced, while he is abroad, because he knows that his people are fighting with the new weapon of Satyagraha. The present Round Table Conference is only an ineffective and inglorious rehearsal of amateurs, and as such it cannot be expected to achieve anything great.

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ON THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR

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(BY NAYAN H. PANDIA.)

In our work-a-day world, many an amenity of life performs an important function and yet it is scarcely noticed, or is accepted as a matter of course, for "use lessens marvel". Take, for instance, the case of shoes. Shoes have rendered themselves almost indispensable to civilized life, they are in daily use by millions of men, and yet, how many persons devote a thought to the number and variety of workmen employed in their making. Each link in a long chain of workers is essential to the making of a pair of shoes. Remove one link from the chain, and the comfort of countless men, women and children would be seriously affected.

It is not easy to say who renders greater service—citizen A who cuts the leather and shapes the shoes, or citizen B who trains and tans the leather, or citizen C who removes the skin. Each performs work which is necessary to the making of a good shoe. The fact is that it is the combination and co-ordination of all these and other varieties of labour and skill that yield the desired result. And with this article, so with pottery, dairying, dyeing, cotton prints, vessels and implements and the innumerable other occupations and industries, and articles and things styled "necessaries" that go to make up our daily life. Every worker in the making life liveable performs as essential a function and deserves as much credit and honour as any other benefactor and certainly as much credit and honour as the fortunate consumer who enjoys those necessaries. It has become a fashion to classify occupations into divisions such as "high" and "low". As shown above, every department of work is as important as every other. In fact, the less fashionable or "lower" an occupation in our present day misguided conception may be the more essential will be found to be its place in the economy of life.

CONTACT WITH WORKERS.

Nor is this all. In addition to the dignity of all honest forms of labour and work in the economy of life, our young men should remember another thing. They should understand the urgent necessity of associating themselves, in reality, with the workman and the labourer. Products and manufactures in the West, from common chalk to the locomotive engine, for instance, have not reached their present stage of perfection by the occupations involved in their preparation, being neglected or looked down upon by the educated men. On the contrary, weeks, months, years, nay, whole lives of labour of love are recorded as having been cheerfully spent by some of the best brains in the West, in investigation, experimentation, and improvement, carried on in mine, farm, workshop and cottage under privations borne without advertisement and without, in many cases, any adequate personal reward. But for the intellectual stimulus supplied by these men, but for their genuine and practical sympathy and co-operation with the worker in all spheres of honest industry and labour, and the recognition by them of the importance of the stimulus and co-operation to the advancement of the nation, the West would have been to-day as backward as it was during the Middle Ages. Arts, crafts and industries would have continued to be followed from generation to generation under the same pattern, exactly as during the preceding centuries. There would have been, in the West, the same stagnation, the same death-in-life existence as we see in India to-day.

It is to this aspect of the question, that I beg to draw the earnest attention of our young men. India has been following primitive traditional methods in most of her arts, crafts and industries. The man in the field, the village and the workshop has no opportunity to acquaint himself with the progressive improvements, the result of continuous research carried on in other countries. He is also denied the opportunity, owing to the mistaken notion of "high" and "low" above referred to, of coming in contact with the more educated minds of his own countrymen. The result is that the joy of improved labour and machinery and of rich and varied fruition is not his. In his stolid and fatalistic manner, he carries on from where his father had left, and in his turn, transmits the very same mental, physical and economic paraphernalia and outlook to his sons. This does not make for progress.

It is obvious that one cannot, in this age, afford to stand still. To attempt to do so is to be pushed aside and thrown into the ditch. This is an age of fierce competition and the Indian is hit harder than any other. It is therefore, high time, that our young men and particularly our educated men came to the aid of the poor and ignorant workmen and labourers, whether they belong to the class of citizen A or citizen B or citizen C in our illustration or any other. Our youths should realise the Dignity of Labour. They should, so to say, roll up their sleeves and put on aprons, and establish sympathetic and actual contact with the humblest worker in his den. They should interest themselves in, and, in the first place, learn his craft, and not only study and bring to him the fruits of labour and research carried on in other countries, but should give the benefit themselves, for the bringing about of improvements suitable to the country. Once the dignity of labour is realised by our young men, and their minds are brought to bear upon the thousand and one occupations and avocations that go to make up our daily life, not only will there be a great uplift for the masses, but the question of "untouchability" will be automatically solved, and another question of equal importance will also be solved, viz., that of unemployment.

"Nothing is perfect in this imperfect world" was not said out of despondency or despair. These words were not uttered by the cynic or the pessimist. Rather they were meant to serve as an incentive to our young men to strive for improvement and better results. So long as there is imperfection, there is scope for introducing improvements in our arts, crafts and industries, and consequently, a chance for the man with any stuff in him to make good. Our young men should constantly bear in mind that there is no station in life even so humble, but that merit and true worth may embellish and ennoble it. Difficulties are created only in order that they may be surmounted. It is a bad workman that quarrels with his tools. A splendid opportunity awaits the man with ideas. There is great room for study, research and improvement in the crafts and industries and their processes that are being carried on in our country. Rationalisation introduced in a single process, may mean the saving of thousands of rupees in the cost of production. To undertake this and similar work should at this juncture, be the duty and privilege of all patriotic Indians.

India is a country with vast possibilities and mother-nature is very kind, had we the wit to avail ourselves of her bounty. There is an infinite scope for national service for the Indian who is endowed with grit and understanding, who does not scoff at honest labour, who is prepared to commence from the lowest rung in the ladder in the humbler class of avocations, to concentrate himself on the particular sphere adopted by him and to strive for perfection therein. Bringing to bear these qualities on his work and benefitting by the researches carried on in other countries, he may live to become not only a great benefactor of his fellowmen but a much-rewarded man himself.

"BE THOU THE INSTRUMENT OF GOD."

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Mahatmaji's Sermon From Yeravada Mandir.

FROM "YERAWDA MANDIR."

(We give below a translation of Gandhiji's introductory remarks to a proposed series of discourses to the Ashram on the Gita and the first discourse which is also summary the twelvth chapter).

So far we have discussed the vows which are observed in the Ashram—also sacrifice and the necessity of vows. Now I wish to discuss, as I understand it, the book which we complete every fortnight, reciting it chapter by chapter each day. Upon which we meditate, and of which we have made for ourselves a spiritual lighthouse.

If we try to understand from all possible points of view, and continuously meditate on this book, which we wish to make use of at every turn, and with the help of which we wish to unravel the complexities of our minds, we must become one with it. As for myself, I run to my Mother Gita whenever I find myself in difficulties, and upto now, She has never failed to comfort me. It is possible that those, who are getting comfort from the Gita, may get greater help, and see something all together new, if they come to know the way in which I understand it from day to day.

IMPORTANCE OF DEVOTION.

This day I like giving a summary of the twelvth chapter. It is "Bhaktiyoga"—realisation of God through devotion. At the time of marriage we ask the bridal couple to learn this chapter by heart and meditate upon it, as one of the five sacrifices to be performed. Without Devotion, Action and Knowledge are cold and dry, and may even become shackles. So, with the heart full of Love, let us approach this meditation on the Gita.

Arjuna asks of the Lord Which is the better of the two, the devotee who worships the Manifest or the one who worships the Unmanifest. The Lord says in reply:—"Those who meditate on the Manifest in full faith, and lose themselves in Me those faithful ones are My devotees. But those who worship the Unmanifest, and who, in order to do so, restrain all their senses, look upon and serve all alike, regarding none as high or low, those also realise Me."

So it cannot be affirmed that one is superior to the other. But it may be counted as impossible for an embodied being fully to comprehend and adore the Unmanifest. The Unmanifest is attributeless, and is beyond the reach of human vision. Therefore all embodied beings consciously or unconsciously, are devotees of the Manifest.

DO NOT CARE FOR THE FRUIT.

"So" saith the Lord, "Let thy mind be merged in My Universal Body, which has form. Offer thy all at His feet. But if thou canst not do this, practise the restraint of the passions of thy mind. By observing "yama" and "niyama" with the help of "Pranayam" "Asany" and other practises, bring the mind under control. If thou canst not do thus, then perform all thy works with this in mind, that whatever work thou undertakest that thou doest for My sake. Thus thy worldly infatuations and attachments will fade away, and gradually thou wilt become stainless and pure. The fountain of Love will rise in thee. But if thou canst not do even this, then renounce the fruit of all thy actions: yearn no more after the fruits of thy work. Ever do that work which falls to thy lot. Man cannot be master over the fruits of his work. The fruit of work appears only after causes have combined to form it. Therefore be thou only the instrument. Do not regard as superior or inferior any of these four methods which I have shown unto thee. Whatever, in them is suitable for thee, that make thou use of in thy practice or devotion.

WHO IS A REAL DEVOTEE?

It seems that the path of hearing, meditating and comprehending may be easier than the path of "yama, niyama, Pranayama and Asan," to which I have referred, easier than that may be concentration and worship and again easier than contemplation may be renunciation of the fruits of works. The same method cannot be equally easy for every one; some may have to turn for help to all these methods. They are certainly intermixed. In any case, one's highest to be a devotee. Achieve that goal by whatever method thou canst. My part is simply to tell thee whom to count a true devotee. A devotee hates no one; bears no grudge against any one; befriends all creatures is merciful to all. To accomplish this he eliminates all personal attachments; his ego is dissolved and he becomes as nothing, for him grief and happiness are one; he forgives those who trespass against himself, as he hungers for forgiveness from the world for his own faults; he dwells in contentment; he is firm in his good resolves; he surrenders to Me his mind, his intellect, his all. He never causes in other beings trouble or fear, himself knowing no trouble or fear through others. My devotee is free from joy and sorrow, pleasure and pain. He has no desires, he is pure, skilful and wise. He has renounced all ambitions undertakings. He stands by his resolves, renouncing their good or bad fruit; he remains unconcerned. Such an one knows not enemies or friends; is beyond honour or distress.

In peace and silence, contended with whatever may come his way, he lives inwardly as if alone, and always remains calm no matter what may be going on around him. One who lives in this manner, full of Faith, he is My 'beloved devotee'."

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RATIBILAM eradicates all uterine ailments of women, and regulates the monthly period. It cures every form of Leucorrhoea and allied discharges. One powder to be kept dry on tongue in the morning and swallowed twice a month or on the 4th day from the commencement of the period every month.

PRICE RS. 2-8 FOR A BOX OF 15 POWDERS.

KUMODNI radically cures all the varieties of nervous affections of young women and work miracles in Hysteria and convulsions. One powder to be kept dry on tongue in the morning on empty stomach every 4th day, and sucked.

PRICE RS. 4 PER BOX OF 15 POWDERS.

SAKUNTLIN softens and beautifies the skin, and effaces ugly marks and pimples of the face. Its continual use in health will keep the face brilliant and lovely. It is a unique toilet preparation for ladies and gentlemen. It is so charming that if you once use it you will never leave it. A little to be rubbed gently on the face daily when retiring, and the face to be washed in the morning with soap and cold water.

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A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

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BALDWIN REPLIES TO BEAVERBROOK.

—:o:—

WANTS PEACE BUT NOT ON PRESS LORD'S TERMS

—:o:—

Both To Tax Food.

Mr. Baldwin replied last night to Lord Beaverbrook's offer of terms for peace between his Crusaders and the Tory Party.

The terms on which Beaverbrook had offered to call off his campaign were set out in a speech he delivered at Paddington the previous night.

"I accept the offer of the Dominion Prime Ministers," he said, "in the identical terms of the original acceptance of Mr. Baldwin. I am prepared to leave the interpretation of the offer to the Dominion Prime Ministers. Will Mr. Baldwin do the same?"

"In February last," Mr. Baldwin says in his letter, "you declared categorically that if I returned to Downing-street with free hands, free to carry out the Imperial policy in which a large majority of the Conservative Party believed, you would welcome my return."

NO SURRENDER

His recently announced policy he says, leave the Tory Party "free to adopt any method, whether it be tariffs on foreign foodstuffs or any other plan."

"When you asked whether I would leave the interpretation of Mr. Bennett's offer to the Dominion Prime Ministers themselves, it would be impossible for the leader of a party in this country which may soon come into power, to delegate to the Dominions the decision in regard to matters which involve domestic taxation.

"A matter of this kind must be decided by the Government of this country."

"If we are in office we will gladly accept Mr. Bennett's proposal that we should attend another conference at Ottawa next for giving effect to the principle of Empire economic unity may be worked out.

"WHAT ABOUT YOURSELF"

"I am asking the country to give me a completely free hand to discuss with the Dominions all the alternative methods including taxes on foreign foodstuffs, by which our common object may be achieved, and I ask you whether you are prepared in these circumstances to stand by your declaration which you made a few months ago."

WHY ORTHODOXY IS AGAINST SPIRITUALISM.

—:o:—

People Want Demonstration Without Study.

(BY V. D. RISHI)

Last month I visited Panna and Allahabad for the propaganda of spiritualism and I had varied impressions in this tour regarding the views held by the public about this subject. In the meeting at Panna an old friend who happened to be present there began to express his views at the end of my lecture. He seemed to be entirely out of touch with the movement because at the outset he stated that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle had severed his connection with spiritualism. Now this was quite false. The fact is that Sir Arthur had disassociated himself with Physic Research Society as he did not like their methods. That gentleman mistook the latter for the Spiritualistic Society and thought that Sir Arthur had left Spiritualism in the closing years of his life. Similarly he stated that he did not believe in spirit photography although he had never seen any pictures of spirits.

At Allahabad the meeting was presided over by an eminent physicist who, in his closing remarks tried to throw cold water over spiritualism. He dismissed the leading spiritualists like Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle by saying that the former was only a newspaper scientist and the latter a writer of detective stories. Regarding Sir William Srookes he said that he had disowned the subject a few years before his death. All this is quite inconsistent with the facts and shows how the votaries of orthodox science are prejudiced against the subject. Still he referred to the vision of Swidenberg in which he could see a fire broken out in Stockholm while he was in Germany. That was well-authenticated case of distant clairvoyance. These experiences go to show the urgent necessity of spreading this knowledge and enabling the people to know the exact nature of life after death. There are persons scattered all over the country who are interested in this subject and have got individual experiences, but the want of organised efforts the people cannot get the proper advantage of their observations. I had the pleasure of meeting an eminent advocate in Allahabad who told us that he had been getting remarkable message through the mediumistic faculty of his daughter. The communication spirit is his dear wife who had passed away six months before. That gentleman has enlisted his sympathies for this cause, and I hope to hear from him some very interesting information.

Most of the visitors seemed to be obsessed with the idea of immediate re-birth and failed to understand the possibility of spirit communication. I had to clear the ground and remove the doubts by citing several texts in the Sacred Books as well as by our own observation. Everywhere experienced an inordinate desire to witness a demonstration without any effort to study the subject. I had repeatedly to impress upon them that communication though possible is not easy and the mediumistic power can not serve as a theatrical performance. Many persons used to say that they would believe when they saw it, and they were within their rights; but they were unmindful of the fact that the services of powerful mediums could not be obtained by each and every man, and their demonstration could not be held in public meetings.

PILSUDSKI FILLING JAILS.

—:o:—

51 Duputies In Prison.

POLISH CAMPAIGN OF REPRESSION.

WARSAW, Oct. 16.

The prisons of Poland are filling up rapidly with victims of Marshal Pilsudski's dictatorship.

Of the 444 deputies in the old Parliament, 51 are already in jail.

Hundreds of members of the Opposition parties, mostly Socialists, are under arrest all over the country.

Two old revolutionaries and patriots are among the recently arrested—87-year-old Kazimierz Pietkiewicz and 70-year-old Tomasz Michalak.

Pietkiewicz was a member 45 years ago of "Proletariat," the first Polish Socialist and patriotic organisation under the Tsarist regime.

He was one of the founders of the Polish Socialist Party, and taught generations how to fight for Poland's freedom and independence.

He spent years in Tsarist prisons and in Siberian exile.

Jan Kuapinski, a former deputy and President of the Trades Union Federation, has also been imprisoned.

In addition to the many arrests, the present electoral campaign yielded a political tragedy to-day in Chenstochowa, in Central Poland, where four men were killed and two wounded.

SIX SHOT DEAD.

A clerk in the Health Insurance Exchange, named Kostrewski, who was a member of the local Socialist organisation, killed the manager of the Exchange, who dismissed him last week because he was a Socialist.

Kostrewski then fired at other officials who rushed into the room, killing two and wounding two.

With his last bullet he shot himself dead.

Another tragedy is reported from Sosnowiec.

The Socialist vice-mayor of the city, Jarza, shot his wife in the street and committed suicide because she had joined a group which had deserted the party.—"Daily Herald."

VOLUNTARY, NOT COMPULSORY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was brought to my notice that in the issue of your paper dated 27th Oct. (or there about) under the caption 'Poona Day by Day" some facts relating my work in Thana jail were misrepresented, might be due to the misunderstanding of your correspondent. I therefore would like to correct it. It was stated that I was given hair cutting and serving work by the authorities but as a matter of fact it was I who voluntarily and with the permission of the authorities took that work in order to serve my friends. If it had been imposed on me by the authorities I would certainly have refused and protested. I therefore repudiate the statement made by your correspondent since I do not want truth to be distorted. I hope you will publish this in your paper.—Yours, etc.,

SHRIDHAR MAHADEV JOSHI.
Sirdar Griha, Nov. 7.

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has never been stronger than in our modern age. Melodrama on the screen, finding its echo in a thousand eager faces, spirit of "4711", sending its fragrant message into a thousand hearts.
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Representative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Building, Bombay.

HOW THE INDIAN BOYCOTT TELLS ... Statistical Story. ...

The "Indian Textile Journal gives summary of imports of yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, America and Japan during August 1930, with the total for the past eight months:—

Date	20s. lbs.	30s. lbs.
From 1st to 31st August 1930		11,008
Previously imported this year	3,300	859,371
Total for eight Months	3,300	870,379
Date	Mule Twist. 40s. lbs.	50s. lbs.
From 1st to 31st August 1930	100,128	26,118
Previously imported this year	2,822,601	406,004
Total for eight Months	2,922,729	432,122
Date	Mule Twist. 60s lbs.	Above 20s. 60s. lbs.
From 1st to 31st August 1930	41,560	57,892 ...
Previously imported this year	455,865	610,810 ...
Total for eight Month	497125	668,702 ...
Date	Ring Twist Grey. 30s. lbs.	Total Grey. 40s. Above lbs. lbs.
From 1st to 31st August 1930	2,000	... 238,796
Previously imported this year	177,600	9,200 ... 5,350351
Total for eight months	177,600	11,200 ... 5,589,147

Date	Coloured Yarn R & Orange. Green. Yellow. Scarlet. lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Other Dyes. lbs.
From 1st to 31st August 1930	800	...	...	43,253
Previously imported this year.	9,100	10,600	600	19,735 2,164824
Total for eight months.—	9,900	10,600	600	19,735 2,208,077

The following is a summary of piecegoods into Bombay from Great Britain, America and Japan during August 1930, with the total for the past eight months:

Date	Shirtings. Grey. Pieces.	White. Pieces.
From 1st to 31st August 1930.	32,865	15,518
Previously imported this year	1,433,159	32,642
Total for eight months	1,466,024	48,160
Jacconets.	Madapollams.	Cambries.
Grey.	White.	Grey. White.

	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
From 1st to 31st August 1930.				
... ...	790	...	...	...
Previously imported this year.	351,832	17,855	2,273	10,166
Total for eigh months.	353,622	18,645	2,273	10,166
T. Cloths			Mulls.	
Grey.		Grey.	White.	
Pieces.		Pieces.	Pieces.	
From 1st to 31st August 1930.				
... ...		4,864		52,109
Previously imported this year.				
...		190,559		829,128
Total for eight months				
...		195,423		881235
Figured or Fancy Shirtings.		Lappets.		Dhoties.
White.	White.	Grey.	White.	
Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces	
From 1st 31st August 1930.				
6,73	954	26,414	11,947	
Previously imported this year.				
139,901	5,439	1,008,325	405,481	
Total for eight months.				
146,663	6,393	1,034,739	417,428	

The latest figures for the month of August 1930 of the textile imports from foreign countries indicate the greatly shrunken volumes of cloth and yarn. The story that is sedulously spread out that the boycott is failing and that cloth is normally imported is set at nought by the above statistics. The Indian boycott has assumed such huge dimensions that in certain varieties of cloth and yarn not even a single piece or yard has been imported. For instance in grey jacconets the import figures are blank. So also in grey madapollams and white cambrics. The fall in grey dhoties is phenomenal. Only 26,414 pieces were imported in Bombay, and this figure is very much below the normal of former times. The same fate is shared by foreign white and grey dhoties. In mulls the decline in imports for August is equally staggering. Only 52,109 pieces were imported as against 829,128 pieces for the previous eight months.

800	...	...	43,253
Total for eight			8228
Total for eight			
Total for eight			
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
		lbs.	lbs.
Date		Mule Twist.	
		20s.	30s
		lbs.	lbs
Yl Y Y3	ald YY	Y a	5(: zY
... ...	06L	...	...
...		180,539	829,126

All these figures denote that the importation of foreign cloth has come to a very low ebb though not to a stage of extinction. The intensity of the boycott of foreign fabrics is daily increasing and as the figures for August show there is no wavering on the part of the Indian public to buy only Indian cloth. So the predictions of overseas merchants that the boycott is only a passing fad is disproved by the import figures. And the coming months may tell a more telling tale.

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Dr. C. V. SUBBA RAO, Medical Officer, Bellamkonda, Guntur Dt., reports:—

"I have used Gonokin tablets on a few patients suffering from chronic Gonorrhoea and I should say that it is better than many other remedies in the market for that disease as it positively cures."

Packed in bottles of 50 tablets. Order now from Messrs. Chimanlal Vadilal and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or through your nearest dealer.

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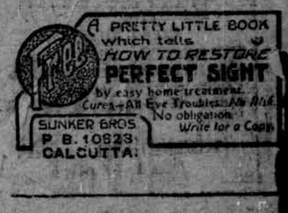
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GREATER BOMBAY.

ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

(BY G. B. TRIVEDI.)

Government are to be congratulated on the courage they have shown in formulating their proposals for abolishing the Suburban District and Division. The District was created in 1920 mainly for the purpose of facilitating the work of the newly created Development Department. This department had 3 main schemes, (1) the Back Bay Reclamation, (2) the Industrial Housing or building of chawls for labourers, and (3) the Suburban Development. Each of these main schemes was estimated to cost 10 crores of rupees, the total being 30 crores. The Bombay public knows how the first two schemes proved abortive and how they have added an annual load of interest charges for the Presidency to bear for many years to come. Some of us were in the Council of 1921-23 sounded a note of warning but we were in the minority and were laughed out.

ABORTIVE SCHEMES.

The Suburban Schemes were 23 in number. These were undertaken without consulting local bodies and prominent local leaders. The result was that except Khar and Bandra Schemes all the rest have proved abortive or disproportionately costly. The biggest of these schemes were Chembur, Salsette, Railway and Ambernath Water and Electric Supply Schemes. It fell to my lot, being a representative of the Suburban District to offer constructive criticism of most of these schemes in the Council. The proper line of Development was to help villages on the western side from Bandra to Borivli to have good internal roads. This was the opinion of Mr. Shoebridge, the Government Engineer, given long before 1920. But this was ignored and development on the eastern side round about Chembur was undertaken. Naturally it failed, involving huge financial losses.

WELCOME PROPOSAL.

The failure of these wild schemes led to the curtailment of the programme and concentration on Khar and Bandra Schemes. Government's new proposal to include the urban areas of Bandra to Andheri and Kurla to Ghatkupar in the Bombay Collectorate will meet with general approval. Land revenue questions are now decided by the Suburban District Collector sitting in the old Custom House. The Bombay Collector's office is in the same compound and so the public will have no additional inconvenience. The public will gain much by the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions. There are many instances of official misuse of power in their dual capacity which are exposed through the Council. The public will, therefore, heave a sigh of relief when the Collector and the Salsette Development Officer and his assistant are relieved of their magisterial duties.

POLICE VAGARIES.

Similarly, the inclusion of the urban area in the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will also be welcome to the residents of the Bandra, Andheri and Kurla-Ghatkupar area. We have not adequate police protection at present in proportion to our development and growth. Besides the training and the calibre of the city police is decidedly superior to that of the District Police. At present, we, who are practically Bombay citizens have to deal with village police organization which is vexatious. The other day the Sub-Inspector of Police sent a memo round to holders of Arms Licences to state the date on which the licence was renewed. This information can easily be got by the officer sending the memo to the office of the District Magistrate for the information required, or by writing individually to the Licence Holders. Such a simple course was not known to our Sub-Inspector who issued the astonishing memo.

The trials of political prisoners at Kurla and Bandra and the heavy punishments inflicted by magistrates on men like Jamnalal Bajaj, and others have convinced the residents of the suburbs that there is one justice in Bombay and another in the suburbs. For the same offences the accused in Bombay get 3 to 6 months while in the suburbs, they get 12 to 24 months and the Bombay High Court noticed and criticised this severity of punishments.

The proposed extension of the direct jurisdiction of the city Courts and the High Court is hailed with delight by property holders and traders in the suburbs. The financial gain would be greater and would attract more capital to the suburbs.

The thorny question of Municipal Administration would cause a sharp division of opinion amongst the residents of the suburbs. The question is agitating the minds of the residents ever since 1920. The officialised Notified Area Committees were a source of trouble and hardship to the landlords and plot-holders who felt the iron rule of the Salsette Development Officer and his staff heavily hanging on them. There was a general outcry against their existence. A natural demand for real local self-government was made. This was pressed by me on the attention of the Ministers and, as a result of four year's agitation, a Committee was appointed to take evidence and report. The evidence shewed the difficulties of the problem. The area, though urban in character, is a cluster of detached villages approachable by railway communication only. This detachment has failed to give constant touch between various parts which is necessary for a city life. Matunga is miles off from Colaba and Malabar Hill but residents come together in Cotton Green or in various bazaars for the purpose of selling and buying and on social and public occasions. The occasions for bringing residents of Bandra, Khar, Santa Cruz, Ville Parle, and Andheri are few and far between. The only means of bringing us together is the local railway travelling. There are no Common Institutions like a big bazaar, a big garden, a big church or a big school to bring us together. These difficulties come in the way of our unification for municipal purposes. At the same time it is impossible to treat this spirit of unification without interest in common Municipal questions such as Water Supply, Drainage, Medical Relief and Roads. Three small Municipalities cannot function efficiently in a small line of three miles. They must be brought together in a Common Municipality with local offices for immediate removal of pressing grievances. In spite of the parochial view taken by some friends at Ville Parle, there is a general desire in Santa Cruz, Ville Parle and Andheri to have a common Municipality. Our Ministers who had to decide this question gave way to agitation and decided to give us separate small Municipalities. But the last Government note shows that the Authorities have now taken a bold and wide view of the question. They have shown courage to stand by their own unbiased conclusions. Even now agitation will be carried on by advocates of separate Municipalities but let us hope that the public as a whole will welcome the latest Government move. Bandra and Andheri on the West and Kurla and Ghatkopar on the East are natural centres of Municipalities. Ghatkoper cannot be merged in Andheri. It will greatly inconvenience Ghatkoper people. They would rather prefer to be merged in the Bombay Municipality than to seek alliance with Andheri. Kurla will no doubt benefit by being merged in Bombay, although its inclusion may increase the work of the Bombay Municipality. It is a question for the Bombay Municipality to consider and if it decides to include Kurla, Kurla residents will be well advised to welcome the decision.

In conclusion, I welcome the Government Scheme as a bold and courageous step to solve the question of growing suburbs. The authors have shown an insight in the future development of the suburbs. In a few years there will rise a greater Bombay between Bandra and Andheri, under which, I hope, our Municipal, Revenue, Police and Judicial Questions will be solved to the satisfaction of the suburban residents.

New Remedy For Diabetes.

—:o:—

Ever since the discovery of Insulin, countless attempts were made by numerous workers to find out a method for the oral use of Insulin in diabetes, but the result obtained were quite unsatisfactory. Recently, however, Dr. H. N. Mukherjee, B.Sc., M.B., (Cal.), D.I.C. (Lond.), consulting Bio-Chemist of the Bengal Immunity Laboratory has shown that the Phosphotungstate of Insulin definitely lowers the blood sugar level in rabbits and also in diabetic patients.

Cuttack.—Rama Devi, wife of Gopabandhu Chowdhury, President, Orissa Provincial Congress Committee, now in jail has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment under the Picketing Ordinance.—A. P.

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"Innocents Of Paris"

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Romantic Drama of the nobody of Paris Streets who became the Idol of the Stage World !

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Hear Seven new Songs including the Famous Hits !

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Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30.

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LAWRENCE TIBBETT

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CATHERINE DALE OWEN LAUREL & HARDY.

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"One may Smile and Smile and yet be a Villain" but if any doubt is lurking in your brain, please verify what shakespeare said some years ago Here is the

West-End Cinema

story

of two royal friends racing with each other to win the heart of a fair lady—A lover stakes all he has—even his own liberty but how long will human being dice with Destiny? All the plans of a powerful Prince are subverted and happy shines the sun over the land of real lovers—see for yourself this stupendous and dazzling drama with all the eastern pomps and Pageantry.

STORY BY NIRAJAN PAL SUPERVISION H. ROY

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DENNIS KING and JEANETTE MACDONALD

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Grant Road—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 15, 1930

Satyagraha News From All Quarters

MRS. ANUSUYABAI KALE JAILED.

Gets 4 Months S. I. And Fined 300 Rs.

SEQUEL TO PICKETING COUNCIL ELECTION BOOTHS.

(From A Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Nov. 13.

Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, tenth president of the C. P. War Council was sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment and a fine of 300 Rs. or in default one month's simple getting "B" class for participating in the picketing of council election booths. Mr. Ghuley secretary, and seven others get 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Ghuley was fined Rs. 100 or in default one month's more. Mangalchand, Hormasji, Moteesingh and Balaji were fined 300, 200, 100, and 50 Rs. respectively. Sakharda.dey aged 14 captain of Wanarsena gets six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined 300 Rs. or in default one and half months' rigorous. A huge public meeting was held before the Daji School, Itwari, to congratulate Mrs. Kale and others.

FURTHER ARRESTS IN NAGPUR

—:o:—

War Councillors Congratulated

(From A Correspondent.)
NAGPUR CITY, Nov. 13.

Mr. Harkare pleader who has succeeded Mrs. Kale, Mr. Ghule secretary War Council and sixteen other prominent workers have also been arrested. The whole city was astir and the batch was given a hearty send off in the evening, a meeting of ladies was held in Chitnis Bank to honour the ladies arrested on the election day. At night, a public meeting was held in the same park to congratulate arrested persons and to denounce the Round Table Conference. Mr. Kamavisdas become the next secretary.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

NO AGREEMENT YET ON ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Heads of the delegations to the Imperial Conference separated at midnight after a long session without reaching agreement on the economic questions. The final plenary session is being held to-day. It is generally expected that the existing preference to Dominions will continue.—Reuter.

—:o:—

TARIFF BOARD AT SIMLA.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

Tariff board reassembled here this morning and examined at considerable length Sir Jogendrasingh, minister, of agriculture, Punjab. In the memorandum submitted on behalf of his Government Sir Jogendrasingh stated that there is abundance of raw material, sufficient supply of labour and large home market both in Punjab and in the neibouring provinces for sugar.

"FEATURES ANALOGOUS TO MRS. LUKMANI'S CASE"

—:o:—

Thana Sessions Judge's Reference.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court have issued a rule in the reference made by Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge of Thana, recommending that the conviction and sentence of Mrs. Kamalaben Kesardas Sanghvi he set aside.

In his reference the Sessions Judge stated that this case had features analogous to the case in which the High Court had acquitted Mrs. Lukmani, holding that peaceful picketing was no offence under the Ordinance. But the Magistrate in this case had held that the accused was guilty under Section 4 of the Picketing Ordinance.

The Sessions Judge added that the four months' sentence of simple imprisonment had run out, but the accused would have to undergo one month more in default of fine, unless the conviction was quashed by the High Court.

Their Lordships issued a rule and fixed the hearing for Monday next.

RAN ON BICYCLES SONGS, CRIES.

—:o:—

Belgaum "Shibir" Attached.

KAUJALGI RELEASED AND RE-ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, Nov. 13.

The Belgaum "Shibir" who attached and Shibirians prohibited to-day from advertising with bugles, songs or loud cries.

A Shibirian advertising this news on a board and three foreign cloth picketers were arrested. Sjt. Hammantrao Kaujpigi awaiting judgment on 19th instant under the Forest Act and Sect. 117 was released on bail yesterday but re-arrested with Narayanrao Joshi as members of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee declared illegal on 10th instant. Hartal is observed to-day.

NEW CONGRESS HOUSE IN HUBLI.

—:o:—

Congress Procession Parades In Town.

(From A Correspondent.)
HUBLI, Nov. 13.

Narayanarao Yalagi acting Dictator of the Taluka Congress Committee, and Secretary of the Sevadal and the Satyagraha Mandal opened here a new Congress House near the cloth market this evening A procession from the fort including Sevadal volunteers and large number of ladies and a 1,000 processionists passed through the city with Congress and Sevadal boards and the National Flag terminating at the new Congress House. No interference was made by the authorities. Mr. Kepu Shankaranarayanrao was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 155 Rs. fine or in default 6 weeks more.

HUNGUND LEADERS ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)
HUNGUND, Nov. 13.

Sjts. Desai, pleader, Katti Congress Dictator Bashettepa and Ballutgi, a Lingayat leader and 18 other prominent Congress workers were arrested here on 11th inst. Simultaneous police searches were made.

There are rumours of 30 more impending arrests of people.

PRESIDENT OF AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

SJT. G. V. MAVLANKAR ELECTED.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 12.

The first meeting of the new elected board of the Municipality was convened to-day in the Gandhi Hall, Dr. Hariprasad presided. In honour of Mahatma Gandhi's march to the sea this day eight months, a proposal to adjourn the meeting for ten minutes was put forward and carried.

When the meeting assembled after ten minutes, Sjt. G. V. Mavlankar was elected President by a great majority of votes. The other two candidates were Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan (who is in jail) and Sjt. Narmawala.

IN HONOUR OF MAHATMA'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

SARLADEVI PERFORMS FLAG SALUTATION CEREMONY.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 12.

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Prantic Samiti a flag salutation ceremony was announced at 6 p.m. in honour of Mahatma Gandhi's march to the sea this day, eight months before.

For the same reason a procession, organised by the Youth League, was taken out at 4 p.m., which after passing through the main thoroughfares terminated on the Sabarmati sands. A huge crowd had assembled on the occasion.

Shrimati Sarladevi Ambalal, the "Dictator," performed the flag salutation ceremony to the accompaniment of music, played by the volunteers.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR PHYSICS

—:o:—

Awarded To Sir C. V. Raman

A DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Stockholm.—The Nobel Prize for Physics has been awarded to Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman.—Reuter.

Born in 1888, Sir Chandrasekara Venkata Raman took his education in Vizagapatam and in the Presidency College, Madras. After finishing his studies where he had a very brilliant career, he joined the Indian Finance Department in 1907. Finding no sufficient scope for his keen intellect and for his yearning towards Research work, he left the Government Service and joined the Calcutta University as a Professor of Physics. He was the secretary of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science in 1919. In 1924 he went to Toronto (Canada) as a British Association lecturer.

He presided over the Indian Science Congress in 1928. He is also a Fellow of the Institute of Phpsics, and the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He has also published various highly interesting papers on Vibratons Theory of Bowed Instruments, Molecular Difiraction of Light, Music Instruments, X-ray studies, and other scientfic subjects in the Indian Journal of Physics, conducted by him, and in various British and American Scientific Journals.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Lima.—A dispute between masters and men of a British-owned cotton mill has caused general strike in the Principal Industrial centres in Peru, and martial law has been proclaimed in several places

British and American refuges are pouring into Lima.

It is reported that ferocious armed encounters have occurred, and at least a dozen workmen have been killed and a score seriously injured and an American engineer had his head bashed in. Another is said to have been beheaded by strikers.—Reuter.

E. AFRICAN DELEGATION RETURNING

LONDON, Nov. 13.

All members of the East African Delegation are returning to East Africa this month. They have achieved one of their primary objects, namely, getting into touch with members of the Imperial Conference but the other object, namely, giving evidence on behalf of the East African Colonists before the Parliamentary Joint Committee is not likely to be possible before February at the earliest. So meanwhile delegates have decided to return.—Reuter.

Foreign Cloth Boycott Propaganda In Broach.

BROACH, Nov. 12.

An intensive propaganda is being carried on at Broach for the boycott of foreign (particularly British) goods. Sjt. Sukhadia, the "Dictator," has been holding public meetings at every important locality in the town and addressing the people on their duty in the present struggle. Vigours picketing of foreign cloth shops is being carried on. Liquor shops are picketed by the Desh Sevika Sangh, and it is the direct effect of this picketing which has reduced the sales by about 70 per cent of the normal.

A three-days' programme has been chalked out by Sjt. Sukhadia to intensify the movement in the town. On the 14th (Friday) meetings at various centres will be addressed by the "Dictator."

Saturday has been reserved for a big procession of ladies and girls which will pass through the various streets of the town and will terminate in a meeting.

APPEAL TO BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

At to-day's meeting held in Chranasevwada Sjt. Sukhadia appealed to the citizens of Broach to join the movement. His appeal to the ladies to boycott foreign and particularly British goods and cloth was strongly supported by Mrs. Knsumbhen Munshi (cousin to Sjt. Kanayalal Munshi) of Bombay).

MARTIAL LAW IN LIMA

—:o:—

Sequel To Calling Of General Strike

LONDON, Nov. 13.

New York.—A Message from Lima says that martial law in departments of Junin and Lima and the dissolution of the General Confederation of workmen have been proclaimed following the decision of workers of Lima and Callao to call a general strike. Two Americans, one Australian, and 12 Peruvians were killed and 25 wounded when the police and the handful of foreigners tried to eject 1,500 demonstrating sopperminers from the region of the mines in Corro de Pasco belonging to an American concern. Foreigners are being evacuated from the district.—Reuter.

RANPUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE TO HOLD MEETING.

—:o:—

The Ranpur Inquiry Committee appointed by the Bar Association of Ahmedabad has decided to hold the inquiry into the atrocities perpetrated by the police in Ranpur in the Permabhai Hall from Sunday (16th instant).

JAPANESE PREMIER SHOT AT.

—:o:—

Chances Of Recovery Good.

YOUNG ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

TOKIO, Nov. 14.

Prime Minister Hamaguchi has been shot at and seriously injured at a Railway station here. A bullet has penetrated the abdomen. Assaulant has been arrested.—Reuter.

A Doctor after a cursory examination has stated that Hamaguchi's chances of recovery are good. The assailant is a young man. He is 23 years of age, and his name is Tomec Sagoya, a member of Aikokusha (Love of Country) Association, a reactionary patriotic body. The motive of the crime is not clear.—Heuter.

BAN ON TEA AND FOREIGN SUGAR.

(From A Correspondent.)
SHIRODA, Nov. 11.

The merchants of Shiroda, Sawantwadi, Banda, Kirdal, Aronda and Vengurla have passed resolutions not to order out any longer tea and foreign sugar.

GAGGING ORDER ON DOULATRAM JAIRAMDAS

—:o:—

Prohibited From Addressing Public Meetings For 2 Months In Karachi.

MR. JAIRAMDAS TO DEFY ORDER.

KARACHI, Nov. 14.

In connection with the order under section 144 Cr. P. C. served this afternoon on Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram at Karachi Cantonment Station, it appears from subsequent inquiries has Mr. Jairamdas soon afterwards handed the order to his Congress friends who had come to receive him and informed them then of his determination to break it. Following is the text of the order. "Whereas I am informed that you have come to Karachi for a visit connected with Congress work and whereas on account of the prevailing unrest any public speech by you is likely to lead to breach of peace and disturbance to public order, I. J. R. Hood, District Magistrate Karachi hereby under section 144 Cr. P. C. order as follows that for the space of two months from 7th November 1930 you should refrain from making any public speech within the Limits of the Municipality and Cantonments of Karachi." A ludicrous feature in connection with the above order which is manifest is it is issued on the 7th inst. since when it came to force and states that Jairamdas then came into Karachi whereas the latter arrived here only to-day.

Thus hardly two days after release of Mr. Jairamdas in Bombay on the 5th inst. preparations were made by the Sind authorities to gag him. Mr. Jairamdas had not yet assumed charge of the presidentship of the Sind Satyagrah Council, which he occupied before, as his stay in Sind was uncertain. But before leaving the province he had thought of visiting all the important towns in order to organise work.

A volunteer Narottam who been selling contraband salt in the court of the City Magistrate for the last three days without being arrested was ultimately put under arrest this afternoon and driven in a police van direct to the jail. His trial will take place to-morrow another volunteer it is learnt will go and sell contraband salt in the court which has become a regular feature for over last fortnight and has caused much excitement. About half a dozen volunteers have been already arrested in this connection.

SIND NATIONAL COLLEGE PICKETING.

—:o:—

Principal Resigns Insisting On Professor's Discharge.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 13.

There is tense picketing of Sind National College due to Prof. Viswani's (Dictator's) discharge. The majority of Principal Thadhani's supporters are agreeable to a previous compromise with the Congress. Principal N. V. Thadhani has resigned, insisting upon Prof. Vaswani's discharge. If an early decision by the board is not arrived at many students will leave for Karachi. College picketing however continues.

"NO EARLY END TO NATIONAL STRUGGLE"

—:o:—

Mr. Jairamdas's Message To Sind.

(From A Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD SIND, Nov. 12.

Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram after his release returned to Sind and addressed public meetings at Mirpurkhas and Hyderabad, asking people not to expect any early end up to the present struggle and not to allow their efforts to be distracted by the Round Table Conference. People must become prepared for greater sacrifices and sufferings. Addressing the ladies he asked them to follow the example of their sisters in Gujarat and Bombay. Mr. Jairamdas visits Karachi on the 13th evening.

Shrimati Gangadevi, the first lady to be arrested in Sind, was brought this morning to the local central jail from Sukkur. She is sentenced two months' in lieu of Rs. 50 fine for leading a procession 6,000 people at Shikarpur without a police pass. When ordered to disperse the people sat down. The police made a lathi charge injuring several people who were perfectly nonviolent. Interviewed by the President of the Sind Satyagraha Council Mrs. Gangadevi complained of the police treatment when she was struck by the butt of a rifle. No facility was allowed to her at Shikarpur and Sukkur custody. Her call to the women of Sind is to join the path of suffering for national emancination.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops has been commenced at Sukkur a big cloth trade centre for Sind and the lower Punjab. Four volunteers were arrested whereupon all foreign cloth shops were closed. A Karachi message states that a large number of ladies with contraband salt went inside the City Magistrate's Court and sold it. Two male volunteers were arrested. The Sind National College picketing by students continues. No student or professor went to the College. Picketing of foreign cloth continues in Hyderabad.

Muslims Agreeable To Joint Electorates & Reservation."

AND MAKING SIND AND N. W. F. P. SEPARATE PROVINCES?

All Hindus Except Mahasabhaites Agree.

JAYAKAR'S UNBENDING ATTITUDE PREVENTS UNITED FRONT.

Plenary Session Of R. T. C. Behind Purdah

"CHRONICLE" SPECIAL CABLE LONDON, Nov. 13.

I understand that Muslims were willing to accept a joint electorates and reservation of seats on the population basis, and making as separate Provinces Sind and the N. W. Frontier Province. Other communal demands not insisted on the Muslims under the leadership of H. H. the Aga Khan, and Mr. Jinnah are willing to unite in the demand for Dominion Status at the Conference if Muslims are granted the above terms.

All Hindus, except the Mahasabhites, are agreeable. Mr. Jayakar's attitude rendering impossible a United Indian offensive is much regretted. Mr. Jayakar's persistence in forcing the small communal issue is endangering Indian unity in the political demand in which Liberal and Muslims have agreed not to work the Constitution if Dominion Status is not granted.

I understand the Agenda Committee has decided not to keep the Conference's plenary session open to the press. The position at present is that three days will be devoted to the discussion whether Constitution be Federal or Unitary. Certain delegates do not agree to the plan urging Dominion Status as the primary issue.

"Loyal Partners With Empire"

LONDON, Nov. 13.

His Majesty the King's speech opening the Round Table Conference has deeply impressed the Indian Delegation circles and quickened their determination to seek the adjustment of domestic differences and also brought the British Nation face to face with realities.

It is noteworthy that the speeches of Messrs. Sastri and Jinnah have brought realisation to the people of Britain that India owes to Lord Irwin the inception of the Conference which, it is hoped, will witness the birth of a new Dominion in the British Commonwealth.

The attitude of Indian Princes which is now the topic of political circles, has been clearified by the Maharaja of Kashmir and Sir Akbar Hydari who stressed that the Princes stood solidly for the establishment of a position of honour and equality in the British Commonwealth.

ALWAR IMPRESSED

It is noteworthy in this connection that the Maharaja of Alwar, interviewed by Reuter, declared that the King-Emperor's speech was most helpful in encouraging friendship between all the Indian delegates and the Government; and said that it was evident that everyone would do his best to achieve success. The Maharaja of Alwar was profoundly impressed by the evident hope in the proceedings both in India and in the rest of world to benefit equally. Speaking of the Conference, he said: "First and foremost, our aim is Dominion Status—that is certain. It is our goal, but methods and stages have still to be worked out. My prayer is that we should reach solution to establish complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims, and that questions between States and British India should be arranged in combination with His Majesty's Government in this common policy. One thing above all, clear in the Princes' minds is that while we aspire for India being a sister Dominion, we will be loyal partners with the Empire, with the Crown as the connecting link."

A PLEA FOR GUARDING INDO-BRITISH TRAGEDY

The Indian Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has sent a resolution to the British delegation to the Round Table Conference drawing attention to the paramount importance to India of Britain's industrial and commercial existence, and urging the "supreme necessity of guarding mutual trade between Britain and India against the injury and suppression by penal tariffs and fiscal enactments."—Reuter.

ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR OPENING MEETING

LONDON, Nov. 14.

An informal meeting of the British Indian Delegation held in the afternoon under the Chairmanship of H. H. Aga Khan discussed the order of business the opening meeting of the ference. Mr. Chintamani selected to represent British dia on the Publicity Advis Committee of the Con The British Indian Delega meet again on 15th Nove Reuter.

KARACHI DENOUNCES R. T. CONFERENCE

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Procession And Meeting

KARACHI, Nov. 13.

Following a procession of several thousand Congress sympathisers carrying black flags and wearing black badges, which passed through the main streets of Karachi, a public meeting was held at Rambagh Recreation grounds last night, at which a resolution denouncing the Round Table Conference was passed.

Mr. Sunderdas, Congress "Dictator" presided and speeches were delivered by Dr. Tarachand Lalvani, Moulvi Mahomed Sidik and Usman Hamid.—A. P.

Shirpur Condemns R. T. C.

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(From A Correspondent.)

Shirpur celebrated the 12th Nov. with a national flag procession. A public meeting was held and the flag salutation was performed, resolutions. Supporting the goal of Complete Independence declared by the Congress and declaring no faith in the R. T. C. were carried unanimously.

BENGAL'S PROTEST AGAINST R. T. C.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13

A partial hartal was observed in Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Faridpur, Madaripur, Kushtia and several other districts yesterday as a protest against the opening of the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

Black Flag Procession At Broach: R. T. C. Condemned

BROACH, Nov. 12.

A huge procession consisting of several hundreds of ladies and gentlemen carrying black flags started from Ratan Talao at 5-30 p.m., and wended its way through the different localities of the town. The mourners—as the processionists appeared to be—observed complete silence "en route". The procession was an emphatic protest from the citizens of Broach which they entered against those who are attending the Round Table Conference to-day inspite of the total boycott of the same by every leader of India.

A resolution condemning the attitude of those who had attended the Round Table Conference to-day inspite of the declared protest of the whole of India, and a declaration that they were not true representatives of India was unanimously passed by those assembled. The meeting dispersed amidst great enthusiasm at having entered its emphatic protest against the Round Tablewallas.

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